Technical Report on the

Launay Property

Privat, Launay, and Manneville townships, Québec

32D/09 and 32D/10

43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

for

Lakeside Minerals Inc.

Thomas R. Hart, P.Geo

November 13, 2014

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1.0 SUMMARY

Lakeside Minerals Inc. is a public mineral exploration company, registered under the corporations act in the Province of Ontario listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, who controls the Launay mining property in the area between the towns of Amos and La Sarre in northwestern Quebec. Lakeside commissioned T.R. Hart, P.Geo. to provide a technical report on the Launay property to document the work performed on the property it has assembled since 2010. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 standards to provide a summary of scientific and technical data pertaining to the Launay Property and make recommendations concerning future exploration and development.

The Launay Property consists of 176 mining claims covering approximately 32 km along a northwest trend through the townships of Privat, Launay, and Manneville in the area between the towns of Amos and La Sarre in northwestern Quebec. The Property is located 43 kilometers west of Amos, 45 km southeast of La Sarre and 6 kilometers south of Taschereau. It is centrally located 48 km northeast of Rouyn-Noranda and 80 km northwest of Val D'Or.

Recorded exploration work on the Property dates back to 1928 with the discovery of the Labreteche occurrence. This occurrence was explored by Quebec Consolidated Gold Mines (previously Wendy-Wreidt Consolidated Mines Limited) and included 610 m (2,200 feet) of trenching, eight test pits 4 to 6 feet deep, and a two compartment shaft sunk to a depth of 35 feet. No assessment records exist prior to 1937, but a report by S.H. Ross and R.E. Parkes in 1937 summarized past work completed and the geological information prior to 1937.

The Property is underlain by rocks of the Figeury and Hunter Miner groups of the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) within the eastern Abitibi Subprovince. The northwest-trending ultramafic-mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Figeury Group underlie a major portion of the property, with a portion of the western property underlain by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of the Hunter Mine Group separated by the northwest-trending Macamic fault zone. Intermediate to felsic dykes and portions of the felsic Taschereau pluton intrude the volcanic rocks in the north-central and northwest portions of the property, Quartz+/-feldspar porphyry, aplite and lamprophyre dykes intrude the volcanic rocks and are commonly observed with the shears related to the Macamic fault zone.

Stratigraphy is northwest-trending and northeast dipping with a west-northwest-trending flattening towards the east best observed on the eastern end of the property. The property is traversed by the major, regional, northwest-trending Macamic fault zone described as having a minimum length of 130 km and locally up to 4 km wide. Deformation within the Macamic fault zone is generally homogeneous. The fault is one of three major dextral-strike slip D2 faults of the NVZ described as a steeply-dipping, brittle-ductile shear zone with horizontal displacement up to 20 km. There are several splay faults off the fault that are poorly defined. Near the Macamic Deformation Zone, many units are deformed to schists and can exhibit strong carbonate +/- sericite +/- chlorite alteration. In proximity to the ultramafic flows, the schists can become fuchsite rich.

Mineralization on the Launay Property is characterized by the presence of gold mineralization associated with quartz/carbonate veining and disseminated sulphides hosted by variably chlorite-carbonate- sericite schists formed in shear zones cutting mafic to intermediate Archean metavolcanic rocks and late felsic dykes. The shears have been interpreted to be associated with the Macamic fault zone which has been

interpreted to be a 200 to 700 m wide zone of deformation within the region of the Property. Historical exploration identified eleven gold occurrences associated with northwest-trending shearing: Riviere Labreteche, Freegold, Freegold South, Genest Lake East, Bazin Lake East, Genest Lake West, Rising Sun, Lake Chavigny-West, Indice 88-04, Tousim-9101 and Rochette. Three of the occurrences (Bazin Lake East, Genest Lake West, and Rising Sun) have been the focus of exploration by Lakeside Minerals and are collectively referred to as the Trojan Block.

The Riviere Labreteche occurrence was discovered in 1928, this occurrence includes an exploration shaft that is reported to have been backfilled. Sheared and carbonatized mafic volcanic rocks are intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes, and both units are cut by fracture filling and shear parallel quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. The intensely carbonatized shear zone is up to 46 m wide trending 280° and has been trace for up to 365 m and is composed of 10 to 20 % vertical quartz veins and veinlets up to 0.61 m wide. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and native gold. A historical channel sample returned a grade of 1.78 g/t Au over 6.10 m and various grab samples returned grades of 37 g/t Au, 20.7 g/t Au, 295 g/t Au, 434 g/t Au and 109 g/t Au.

The Freegold occurrence was discovered in 1936, this occurrence included a 38 m deep exploration shaft that intersected quartz+/-carbonate veins that is 1 to 1.5 m wide and has been traced for about 120 m on surface. The vein is hosted by sheared, carbonate-chlorite-sericite schist trending 285° cutting andesite volcanic rocks. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, native gold and traces of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in quartz. Historical grab samples returned up to 4.7 g/t Au, and a channel sample returned 13.7 g/t Au over 1.3 m. A total of 27 historical drill holes have been limited to an approximately 300 m strike length which intersected intervals of gold mineralization including 2.67 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 3.36 g/t Au over 1.5 m in 2010.

The Freegold South occurrence was discovered in 1945, this occurrence includes an exploration shaft which intersected discontinuous quartz veins hosted by shear zones cutting carbonatized, pyroclastic andesites. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in the quartz veins and pyrite and chalcopyrite in the adjacent sheared, chloritic volcanic wallrocks. A total of 24 historical diamond drill holes have been completed within about 200 m of the exploration shaft, and gold mineralization has been reported in a number of holes including hole 3 which intersected 34.30 g/t Au over 0.97 m, hole 16 intersected 1.90 g/t Au over 1.22 m, hole 11 intersected 1.10 g/t Au over 0.33 m, and hole L- 88-10 intersected 4.3 g/t Au over 1.03 m.

The Genest Lake East occurrence was discovered in 1937, the occurrence consists of quartz veins and veinlets hosted by a carbonate schist associated with a shear cutting sericite-chlorite altered andesite tuffs. The shear is 23 m wide and has been traced for 365 m along strike. Mineralization within the quartz veins consists of pyrite and native gold, and trace chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A total of 21 historical diamond drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence with gold mineralization intersected in a number of holes including hole 1 which intersected 1.54 g/t over 3 m, hole 2 intersected 1.37 g/t over 1.50 m, hole 3 intersected 35.66 g/t over 1.50 m, and hole 5 intersected 1.89 g/t over 3 m.

The Bazin Lake East Occurrence was discovered in 1945, the occurrence consists of quartz -carbonate veinlets form a stockwork hosted by a shear containing a chlorite- quartz- sericite schist cutting chlorite-ankerite altered basalt tuffs and aplite dykes. The gold mineralization is spatially associated with the aplite dykes. The shear strikes 294° dipping 74° with an average stretching lineation oriented 318° dipping 40°. Mineralization consists of pyrite and gold hosted by quartz -tourmaline veinlets. A total of 66 historical diamond drill holes have been drilled along an approximately 700 m strike length and

intersected gold mineralization including 12.8 g/t Au over 1.5 m in PL85-06, 15.09 g/t Au over 1.37 m in PL85-9A, and 6 g/t Au over 1.1 m in PL87-21.

The Genest Lake West occurrence was discovered in 1945, the occurrence consists of quartz-carbonate veinlets stringers hosted by a shear zone cutting carbonatized andesitic tuffs. The tuffs are cut by aplite dykes, and the dykes are interpreted to have contributed to development of a competency contrast and development of fracturing. The shear zone is about 10 meters wide and exposed along strike for over 50 meters, and has been interpreted to be associated with the Macamic fault zone. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and native gold in the quartz veins. A total of 17 historical diamond drill holes have been completed in the area, including PL- 85-03 intersected 1.2 g/t Au over 1.2 m, PL- 85-09 intersected 2.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m; PL- 85-09A intersected 15 g/t Au and 14.8 g/t Ag over 1.4 m.

The Rising Sun occurrence was discovered in 1987 and consists of trace disseminated sulphides hosted by fractures in weakly ankerite-altered aplite dykes cutting basaltic volcanic rocks. A total of 18 historical diamond drill holes have been completed over a broad area around this occurrence intersecting gold mineralization. Intersections include 5.1 g/t Au over 1.6 m in PI-87-10, 3.4 g/t Au over 1.5 m in PL85-16 and 1.78 g/t Au over 0.4m on Pl94-15.

The Lake Chavigny occurrence was discovered in 1948, the occurrence is composed of quartz veins and veinlets in northwest-trending, shear and altered andesite and basalt tuffs. The veins contain variable amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, lesser tourmaline and magnetite, and trace visible gold. A total of 13 historical drill holes were completed around this occurrence, with best intersection being 4.11 g/t Au over 0.76 m in hole 3.

The Indice 88-04 occurrence was discovered in 1988, the occurrence is comprised of a series of small quartz-chlorite-tourmaline lenticular veinlets hosting sulphides within a northwest-trending chlorite and ankerite altered mafic schist. The mineralization is confined to veinlets and consists of 1% pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite with minor chlorite and tourmaline. A total of 7 historical diamond drill holes were completed in the area, with the best intersections being 1.2 g/t Au over 0.6 m in PA-88-04, and 1.06 g/t Au over 0.3 m in PC1-94-12.

The Tousim 9101 occurrence was discovered in 1991, mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite hosted by an altered shear in granodiorite. A total of 16 historical drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence, with the better intersections being 10.08 g/t Au over 0.3 m in PB1-94-07 and 4.11 g/t Au over 0.8 m in PA2-94-04, and 3.6 g/t Au over 0.7 m PB1-91-04.

The Rochette gold occurrence was discovered in 1937, gold mineralization is associated with a northwest-trending quartz vein parallel to a 1.52 m thick quartz porphyry dyke cutting basalts and andesite volcanic rocks. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser sphalerite, arsenopyrite, native gold and galena commonly associated with schistose inclusions within the veins, schistose vein margins and to the porphyry dyke. A total of 28 historical drill holes were completed over an approximately a 130 m strike length and include 416.60 g/t Au over 0.71 m in hole 2, 4.8 g/t Au over 0.9 m in hole 21, 3.4 g/t Au over 1.2 m in hole 21. A bulk sample of unknown weight yielded grades of 11.90 g/t Au and 10.63 g/t Au.

Lakeside Minerals has completed four phases of field work since their acquisition and consolidation of the Property in July 2010. The first program conducted in late 2011, involved reconnaissance sampling of a number of the gold occurrences to confirm the presence and tenure of gold reported by historical reports. Following the favourable results from the initial program, a second program of grid cutting, geological mapping, sampling, channel sampling, humus sampling, and ground magnetic, VLF-EM, and

IP surveys were completed in the area of the Trojan Block. This program defined a number of targets which were tested by diamond drilling in late 2012, with the drilling intersecting gold mineralization in the Bazin Lake East occurrence area. In 2012, Lakeside performed a single NNE-SSW humus geochemical survey across the Macamic fault zone on their Chavigny claim block. In March 2014, Les Explorations Carat Inc. completed the re-establishment of 11.2 km of old north-trending grid lines and ground magnetic survey. In August 2014, a work program was conducted that consisted of visiting three locations of previous anomalous gold mineralization and complete grab and channel sampling.

In late 2011, Lakeside conducted a preliminary prospecting and geochemical sampling campaign on the Launay property. A total of 37 grab and 7 channel samples were collected from the Rochette, Labreteche, and Privat occurrences. Of the 44 samples collected, 11 samples assayed above 0.5 g/t Au, 5 samples assayed above 1.0 g/t Au, and 2 samples assayed above 10.0 g/t Au. Sampling at the Labreteche occurrence returned between 0.007 and 12.55 g/t Au from a combination of 17 grab and channel samples, with the best result being 12.55 g/t Au over 1.0 m from a quartz vein and fine-grained sheared mafic volcanic rock. Sampling completed at the Privat occurrence returned between <0.005 and 0.988 g/t Au from a total of 15 grab samples, with the best result being 0.988 g/t Au from a quartz vein with minor sulphides and ankerite. Sampling at the Rochette occurrence returned between 0.005 and 27.7 g/t Au from 11 grab samples, with the best result from a sample of a silicified felsic dyke containing disseminate sulphides.

During the summer of 2012, Lakeside contracted Services Technominex Inc. to conduct a prospecting and sampling program on the Trojan claim block. A total of 602 grab and channel samples were collected, with 48 samples assayed above 0.5 g/t Au, 23 samples assayed above 1.0 g/t Au and 2 sample assayed above 10 g/t Au. Sample N179103 was taken from a schist with over 5% pyrite and assayed 10.75 g/t Au. Sample M281472 was a 59 cm channel sample of intensely altered mafic volcanic with multiple quartz, ankerite, sericite stringers and veinlets and assayed 10.15 g/t Au.

In 2012, a number of samples were collected from other areas located on the eastern portion of the property. A total of 6 samples were collected from the Rochette occurrence, consisting of 3 grab and 3 chip samples. The best result was a 4.72 g/t Au over 0.70 m from a quartz vein next to the Rochette Pit. One sample was collected from along the Lebreteche River, southeast of the Lebreteche showing and the other from an outcrop along the power line southwest of the Freegold occurrence. Neither of these samples returned anomalous gold values.

In 2012, Abitibi Geophysics was contracted to complete a total of 56.6 line-km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM and 49.925 line-km of dipole-dipole IP survey over the Trojan grid. A total of 28 magnetic lineaments, 36 polarizable trends and 13 VLF-EM conductors, 10 of which are combined magnetic and VLF-EM trends, were identified on the property.

In August 2014, 10 grab and 11 channel samples were taken from three targeted locations: Freegold south, Freegold and Minorca Zone. The best result was a 0.666 g/t Au over 0.5m from an ankerite altered intermediate volcanic from the Freegold Zone.

In March 2014, Les Explorations Carat Inc. completed the re-establishment of 11.2 km of old north-trending grid lines in the area east of the Lebreteche occurrence, on the northeast portion of the property. A total of 10.4 km of ground magnetic survey were completed using a Geometrics Unimag II magnetometer. The survey outlined a west-trending magnetic anomaly on the west side of the grid.

In May, 2012, a humus survey was completed by Rémi Charbonneau and Jean-Phillipe Mai along a continuous NNE-SSW line across the Macamic Deformation zone located in the central portion of the

Chavigny claim block, near the Indice 88-04 showing. 40 samples were shipped to Acme Laboratories for analysis. At the southern portion of the line, stations CH004 and CH005, the stations returned anomalous gold values, assaying 14.4 ppb Au and 12 ppb Au respectively.

Between August and September 11, 2012, a humus sampling survey was completed over the Trojan grid. A total of 893 samples were taken along the grid at 50 meter spacing, with the exception of a few samples that were up to 150m apart. The best sample, TR-2165, was located at 5850E and 7400N and returned 442.1 ppb Au. This sample was taken over an outcrop with poorly developed humus so the high assay could potentially be caused by a small piece of bedrock contaminating the humus sample and follow-up sampling is required.

In late 2012, Lakeside contracted Forages Rouillier, to complete thirteen NQ diamond drill holes on the Trojan block of the property, totalling 3,981m. Samples were submitted for LKTR-001 to LKTR-007. Of the seven holes sampled, a total of 1452 samples were analysed for gold by ICP-MS. All the holes, except for LKTR-001, returned assays above 1 g/t. Hole LKTR-004, from 112.5-114m, returned 7.08 g/t Au and was hosted in a quartz vein with tourmaline and between 1-2% pyrite. Hole LKTR-005, from 163.5-165m, returned 17.9 g/t Au and was hosted in a schist with weak sericitization and silicification and 15% quartz-albite-tourmaline veining with up to 1% pyrite.

Exploration has been mainly concentrated on the immediate area of the mineral occurrences, usually attempting to understand the nature of the gold mineralization by diamond drilling only. The historical results of these drill programs generally returned some good gold intersections but have problems displaying continuity of mineralization. Most of the eleven gold occurrences on the Launay property appear to be associated with a southeast-trending splay of the northwest-trending, regional Macamic fault zone. The 2012 geophysical survey indicates that this splay may originate in the area of the Bazin Lake East occurrence continuing eastward to the Labreteche. The character of the mineralization in all of these occurrences is similar suggesting that the gold was deposited as part of a larger regional mineralizing event and that there may be additional gold mineralization in the areas between occurrences where historical exploration has been hindered by the lack of bedrock exposure. The data for the occurrences also suggests that the mineralization at each of these occurrences is still open along strike and down dip, presenting a number of exploration targets.

Completion of geological mapping programs with follow-up trenching programs will generate an important resource of lithologic, alteration, and structural data that would greatly increase the chances of success on future exploration programs. This work should be combined with a comprehensive compilation of historical diamond drill data to aid in the interpretation of controls on the mineralization which would assist in future exploration programs. It is recommended that the following $225,000 exploration program are completed:

The areas in and around the Freegold – Freegold South, Labreteche and Privat occurrences should be undergo systematic programs of geological mapping, sampling and prospecting.

A program of soil geochemistry should be completed over the same areas, with the results of the geological mapping being used to guide the positioning and type of sampling program appropriate for the soil and vegetation type in each area.

The result of the mapping and soil sampling programs should be used to guide the selection of areas to trench, both known areas of mineralization and to test potential strike extensions.

Comprehensive drill hole compilation and three dimensional modeling

The completion of these three programs should assist in the delineation of targets suitable for testing by diamond drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

Yannis Banks, President and CEO of Lakeside Minerals Inc., commissioned Thomas Hart, P.Geo. to provide a technical report on the Launay property to document the work performed on the property since it was assembled by Lakeside Minerals since 2010. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 standards to provide a summary of scientific and technical data pertaining to the Launay Property and make recommendations concerning future exploration and development..

Lakeside Minerals Inc. is a public mineral exploration company, registered under the corporations act in the Province of Ontario listed on TSX Venture Exchange, Lakeside is also registered under the corporations act in the Province of Quebec as Lakeside Minerals Corp.

The report was been prepared under the supervision of Thomas Hart, a Qualified Person as per the definition of NI 43-101 with the assistance of Michaela Kuuskman, G.I.T. Thomas Hart is an independent qualified person as per the regulations of the SEC and accepts responsibility for the entire report. The author is a registered Professional Geoscientists in Ontario (APGO) with a temporary permit to practice geoscience in Quebec from L'Ordre des géologues du Québec (OGQ). The author visited the property between October 1 and 4, 2014.

2.2 Sources of Information

Technical information in this report is derived from a variety of sources, including technical articles in scientific publications, and other files. Other files refer to data from a variety of sources including laboratory certificates and analytical data. Most of the information necessary for reporting of the historical work completed on this property, and the adjacent area, was obtained from the assessment file +(GM) records of the SIGEOM database of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec (MERN). All documents used in the preparation of this report are listed at the end of the report (see section 27.0 - References), and assessment file records and scientific publications are available from public sources.

Lakeside Minerals Inc. provided the laboratory certificates and analytical data, as well as other data files for the 2011 reconnaissance sampling completed on the property as well as the detailed geological mapping and sampling, humus sampling, ground magnetic, very low frequency (VLF-EM) and induced polarization (IP) survey data for the 2012 field program. Lakeside also provided the laboratory certificates and analytical data and drill logs for the 2012 diamond drill program.

Thomas R. Hart completed reconnaissance geological mapping and soil sampling in the area of the Trojan Block and Freegold Occurrence between October 1 and October 4, 2014 and collected four lines of humus and soil samples in the area of the Bazin Lake East occurrence of the Trojan Block, and southeast of the Freegold Occurrence. Also during this property visit, the area of the Bazin Lake East occurrence including the drill sites for the 2012 drill program were inspected along with collection of a series of four grab samples from four of the channel samples completed in 2012 within historical trenches. The

reconnaissance was completed in the area about the Freegold occurrence was completed and 4 samples were collected from the muck pile of the historical exploration shaft to characterize the nature of the lithologies hosting gold mineralizatio Reconnaissance mapping and sampling was completed in the area of the Launay South claims, to the southeast of the Freegold occurrence, and in the area of the Lebreteche occurrence. The author also selected 5 areas for follow-up trenching to be completed in the November 2014, in the area of the Freegold and Freegold South occurrences. The drill core from the 2012 drill program on the Trojan zone was not examined at this time as the core was not stored on or near the property, therefore it was not accessible to the author at the time of the site visit.

2.3 Unit of Measure and Abbreviations

All geographic positions and maps coordinates are reported in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for Zone 17N using the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83). All monetary figures quoted in this report are in Canadian dollars.

Some of the historical work on the showings on or near the Launay Property was stated in Imperial Measurements, including feet (ft), ounces (oz), and ounces per short ton (oz Au / t). Many of these measurements were converted as part of the entry of the data into the SIGEOM databases, and the values reported in this report were extract from those databases. All other measurements are reported in the units used in the original reports with equivalent metric measurements shown in brackets. The conversion for lengths was 1 inch equals 2.54 centimetres and 1 foot equals 0.3048 metres. The conversion used for imperial to metric gold values was 1 troy ounce per ton equals 31.10 grams per tonne.

Abbreviations used in this report include: grams per ton is g/t; parts per million is ppm (1 g/t = 1ppm); parts per billion is ppb; meter is m; kilometer is km; hectare is ha; kV is kilovolt; million years ago is Ma; Induced Polarization is IP; Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics is VLF; Net Smelter Return is NSR; gold is Au and silver is Ag.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The geological information in this report is not reliant on individuals who are not qualified persons. Land tenure information for staked claims has been obtained from the MERN web site, which contains a disclaimer as to the validity of the provided information.

The author relied on the Company's (Lakeside Minerals Inc.) counsel for the legal status of mineral tenure and environmental liability. The author did not review legal, political, surface rights, water rights or other non-technical issues which might indirectly relate to this report relying on the information supplied by Lakeside Minerals Inc. The report is based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of certification, but which is not guaranteed.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Launay Property consists of 176 mining claims that extend for over 32 km through the townships of Privat, Launay, and Manneville in the area between the towns of Amos and La Sarre in northwestern Quebec. The Property is located 43 kilometers west of Amos, 45 km southeast of La Sarre and 6 kilometers south of Taschereau. It is centrally located 48 km northeast of Rouyn-Noranda and 80 km northwest of Val D'Or, see Figure 1.

The property is situated within the areas covered by National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 32D/09 and 32D/10. The centre of the property is located at approximately 673750 mE and 5385700 mN, NAD83 Zone 17N.

Figure 1: Launay Property Location Map (Natural Resources Canada, 2002)

The property consists of 176 claims covering 7,535.71 ha or 75.35 km^2, and forming a nearly contiguous, irregular block stretching over 32 km in a northwesterly direction (). The details for individual claims are provided in Table 1.

Based on the current assessment requirements, the claims require $96,350 in work and $4001.75 in fees to keep the claims in good standing for 1 year (Table 1). The current balance of banked assessment credits is approximately $129,510.38. Most of the banked assessment work, $124,917.77, is located on the Trojan Block (Claims 83274, 83275, 2016304, 3016305, 2016307-2016311). There is $380.02 of banked assessment work on claims 2249051 and 2249052 located in the Labreteche area. Claim 112551, located in the Rochette area, has $4,212.59 of banked assessment credit on it. It should be noted that in

Quebec, banked assessment work can only be transferred to claims that lie within a 4.5km radius from the center of the claim from which credits will be used.

Currently there is sufficient assessment credit to keep all the claims until March, 2015.

4.1 Nature of Lakeside Minerals' Interest

The property consists of 95 claims, 4258.4 ha, which were staked by and 100% owned by Lakeside Minerals Inc.

In 2010, Lakeside acquired 28 claims, 1101.85 ha, under option agreement from Les Exploration Carat Inc., Jean Robert, Diane Audet and Katy St-Pierre, whereby the Vendors retain a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) distributed 0.8%, 0.6%, 0.3%, and 0.3% respectively with a buyback of 1% for $1 million. The agreement also included the issuance of company shares, property cash payments and work commitments, which were fulfilled in 2013, except for a final cash payment of $15,000 due December 15, 2014. The claims under this agreement are 2241834, 2241843, 2241842, 2241841, 2193280-2193282, 2104738, 2193002, 2193003, 2203222, 2203223, 2222972-2222977, 2203106, 2248400, 1125511, 2208214, 2249051, 2249052, 2160232, 2160233 and 2190234 (Table 1).

In 2012, Lakeside Minerals entered into an agreement with Melkior Resources Inc., for 100% ownership of 21 claims, 873 ha, for issuance of company shares. Fifteen (15) of these claims, 627 ha, are from the Trojan Block are subject to a 2% NSR with a buyback of 1% NSR for $1 million dollars. The Trojan block claims included in this agreement are 83274, 83275, 83959, 83960 and 2016302 to 2016312. The six other claims, 246 ha, are from the Launay South Block and are subject to a 1% NSR with a total buyback for $500,000. The Launay South claims included in this agreement are 1120639 to 1120644.

In 2012, Lakeside Minerals entered into an agreement with Les Explorations Carat Inc., for 100% ownership of 9 claims, 358 ha, for cash payments and company shares which were fulfilled. The claims are from forming the West Labreteche Block, 2329998-2330001 and 2328093 to 2328097, and are subject to a 2% NSR with a buyback of 1% NSR for $1 million dollars. The claims included in this agreement are 2329998-2330001 and 2328093 to 2328097.

In 2012, Lakeside Minerals entered into an agreement with Jack Stoch, for 100% ownership of 11 claims, 446 ha, for company shares which has been fulfilled. These claims, which are from the Freegold area occurrence, and are subject to a 2% Gross Metal Royalty with Lakeside retaining a first right of refusal for 1% of the Gross Metal Royal if the Vendor is prepared to receive a written offer from non-arms length 3rd party, on the same terms as offered by the third party. If Lakeside decides to abandon or drop any of the claims, then Lakeside must first offer to transfer the claims with a total banked assessment work of at least $27,500 for all the claims combined, with the Vendor having two weeks to respond. The claims included in this agreement are 83290, 83291, 93562, 3812282, 3812283, 3823811, 4125864, 4125865, 4125875, 4127204, and 4127205.In 2013, Lakeside Minerals entered into an agreement with 92198845 Quebec Inc. for 100% ownership of 12 claims covering , 498.46 ha, for company shares which has been fulfilled. The claims, are located in and Privat Township, and are subject to a 2% NSR with a buyback of 1% NSR for $1 million. If Lakeside decides to abandon the claims, Lakeside will endeavor to contact the Vendor 6 months prior to abandonment with the offer to return the claims. The claims included in in this agreement are 2329895-2329897, 2360116, 2360117, 2370832 and 2335727-2335732.

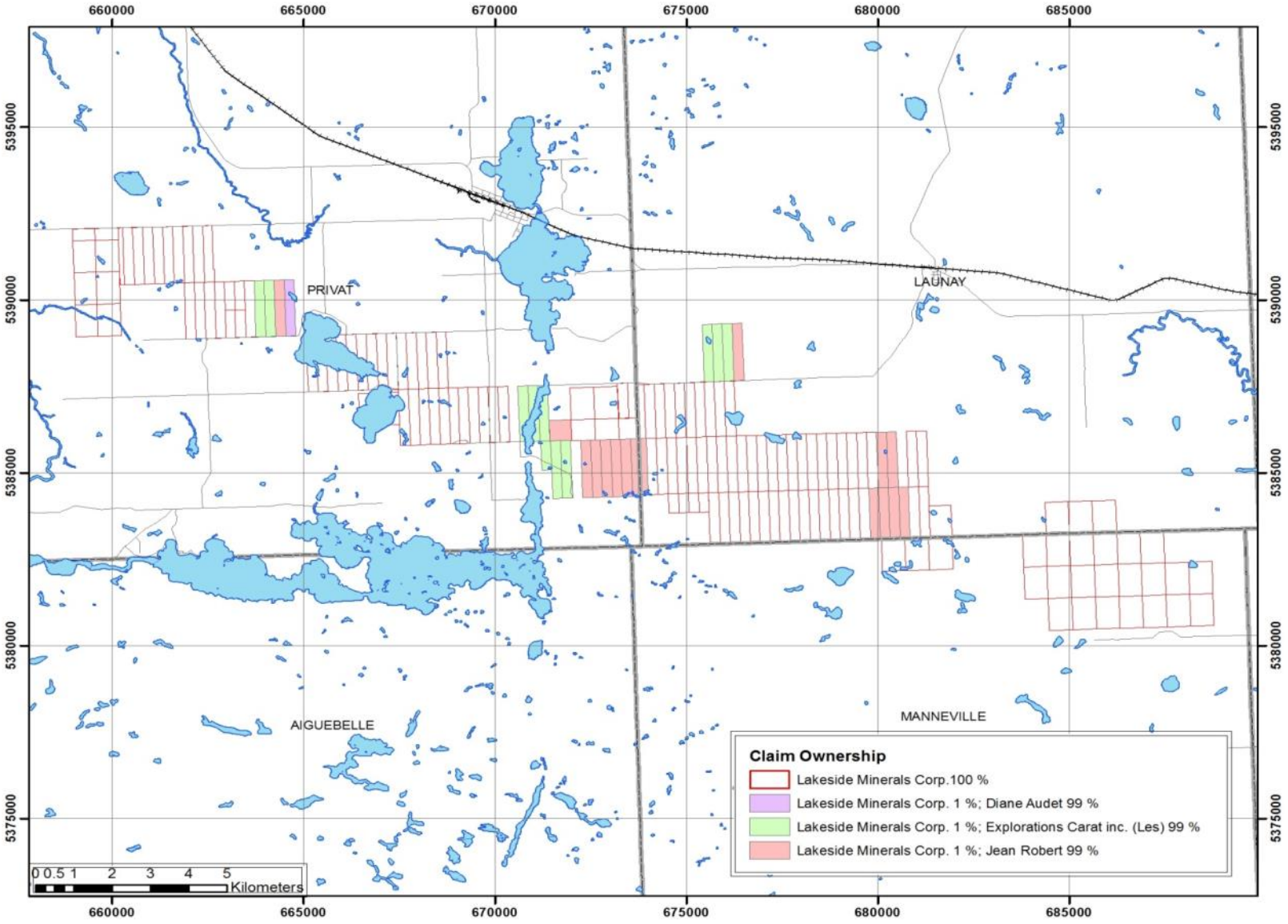

Figure 2: Launay Property Claims

Table 1: List of Lakeside claims for Launay Property

NTS Sheet	Claim Number	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work	Titleholder(s)
32D10	2241843	22-Jul-10	21-Jul-16	42.55	$1,200	**Diane Audet (20783) 99%, Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 1%**
32D10	1125511	30-May-03	29-May-15	43.4	$1,800	Explorations Carat Inc. (12443) 99%, Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 1%
32D10	2104738	16-Jul-07	15-Jul-15	21.65	$750	
32D10	2193002	30-Oct-09	29-Oct-15	43.51	$1,200	
32D10	2193003	30-Oct-09	29-Oct-15	43.48	$1,200	
32D10	2193280	03-Nov-09	02-Nov-15	42.08	$1,200	
32D10	2193281	03-Nov-09	02-Nov-15	42.12	$1,200	
32D10	2193282	03-Nov-09	02-Nov-15	42.16	$1,200	
32D10	2203106	25-Jan-10	24-Jan-16	43.6	$1,200	
32D10	2241834	22-Jul-10	21-Jul-16	42.54	$1,200	
32D10	2241842	22-Jul-10	21-Jul-16	42.54	$1,200	
32D10	2248400	01-Sep-10	31-Aug-16	43.46	$1,200	
32D10	2160232	10-Jun-08	09-Jun-16	38.6	$1,800	Jean Robert (3790) 99%, Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 1%
32D10	2160233	10-Jun-08	09-Jun-16	38.58	$1,800	
32D10	2160234	10-Jun-08	09-Jun-16	38.67	$1,800	
32D10	2203222	27-Jan-10	26-Jan-16	43.61	$1,200	
32D10	2203223	27-Jan-10	26-Jan-16	43.35	$1,200	
32D10	2208214	03-Mar-10	02-Mar-16	43.34	$1,200	
32D10	2222972	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	38.39	$1,200	
32D10	2222973	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	34.13	$1,200	
32D10	2222974	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	43.27	$1,200	
32D10	2222975	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	43.6	$1,200	
32D10	2222976	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	43.43	$1,200	
32D10	2222977	28-Apr-10	27-Apr-16	32.96	$1,200	
32D10	2241841	22-Jul-10	21-Jul-16	42.54	$1,200	
32D10	2249051	08-Sep-10	07-Sep-16	42.1	$1,200	
32D10	2249052	08-Sep-10	07-Sep-16	42.11	$1,200	
32D10	2267806	17-Jan-11	16-Jan-15	34.65	$1,200	
32D10	83274	05-Jul-05	14-Sep-16	42.01	$1,800	Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 100%
32D10	83275	05-Jul-05	14-Sep-16	41.97	$1,800	
32D10	83290	05-Jul-05	04-Jul-15	42.62	$1,800	
32D10	83291	05-Jul-05	04-Jul-15	42.58	$1,800	
32D10	83959	07-Jul-05	14-Sep-16	42.21	$1,800	
32D10	83960	07-Jul-05	14-Sep-16	42.55	$1,800	
32D10	93562	13-Sep-05	12-Sep-15	42.15	$1,800	
32D10	1120639	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.23	$1,800	
32D10	1120640	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.35	$1,800	
32D10	1120641	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.45	$1,800	
32D10	1120642	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.47	$1,800	
32D10	1120643	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.51	$1,800	
32D10	1120644	26-Mar-03	25-Mar-15	41.69	$1,800	
32D10	2016302	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.6	$1,800	
32D10	2016303	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.59	$1,800	
32D10	2016304	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.58	$1,800	
32D10	2016305	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.57	$1,800	
32D10	2016306	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.52	$1,800	
32D10	2016307	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.46	$1,800	
32D10	2016308	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.41	$1,800	
32D10	2016309	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.36	$1,800	
32D10	2016310	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.3	$1,800	
32D10	2016311	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	42.05	$1,800	
32D10	2016312	15-Jun-06	14-Sep-16	40.56	$1,800	
32D10	2318629	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.82	$1,200	

NTS Sheet	Claim Number	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work	Titleholder(s)
32D10	2318630	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.82	$1,200	
32D10	2318631	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.84	$1,200	
32D10	2318632	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.83	$1,200	Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 100%
32D10	2318633	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.81	$1,200	
32D10	2318634	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	38.42	$1,200	
32D10	2318635	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.45	$1,200	
32D10	2318636	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.44	$1,200	
32D10	2318637	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.43	$1,200	
32D10	2318638	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.41	$1,200	
32D10	2318639	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.39	$1,200	
32D10	2318640	19-Oct-11	03-Mar-16	42.32	$1,200	
32D10	2322519	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	37.11	$1,200	
32D10	2322520	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	56.94	$1,200	
32D10	2322521	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	31.89	$1,200	
32D10	2322522	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	40.88	$1,200	
32D10	2322523	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	41	$1,200	
32D10	2322524	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	41.13	$1,200	
32D10	2322525	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	36.99	$1,200	
32D10	2322526	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	56.94	$1,200	
32D10	2322527	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	26.51	$1,200	
32D10	2322528	07-Nov-11	23-Dec-14	23.49	$500	
32D10	2328093	13-Dec-11	07-Dec-14	38.75	$1,200	
32D10	2328094	13-Dec-11	07-Dec-14	42.26	$1,200	
32D10	2328095	13-Dec-11	07-Dec-14	42.28	$1,200	
32D10	2328096	13-Dec-11	07-Dec-14	42.26	$1,200	
32D10	2328097	13-Dec-11	07-Dec-14	42.22	$1,200	
32D10	2329895	11-Jan-12	10-Jan-16	38.82	$1,200	
32D10	2329896	11-Jan-12	10-Jan-16	38.91	$1,200	
32D10	2329897	11-Jan-12	10-Jan-16	38.82	$1,200	
32D10	2329998	12-Jan-12	11-Jan-16	38.76	$1,200	
32D10	2329999	12-Jan-12	11-Jan-16	38.78	$1,200	
32D10	2330000	12-Jan-12	11-Jan-16	38.78	$1,200	
32D10	2330001	12-Jan-12	11-Jan-16	38.74	$1,200	
32D10	2330603	19-Jan-12	18-Jan-16	14.51	$500	
32D10	2330604	19-Jan-12	18-Jan-16	14.5	$500	
32D10	2330605	19-Jan-12	18-Jan-16	14.44	$500	
32D10	2330606	19-Jan-12	18-Jan-16	14.48	$500	
32D10	2335727	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.38	$1,200	
32D10	2335728	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.6	$1,200	
32D10	2335729	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.54	$1,200	
32D10	2335730	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.51	$1,200	
32D10	2335731	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.51	$1,200	
32D10	2335732	13-Mar-12	12-Mar-16	42.55	$1,200	
32D10	2354412	11-Jul-12	10-Jul-16	30.6	$1,200	
32D10	2360116	07-Aug-12	06-Aug-16	42.01	$1,200	
32D10	2360117	07-Aug-12	06-Aug-16	41.97	$1,200	
32D10	2370832	21-Nov-12	20-Nov-16	42.84	$1,200	
32D10	2391058	23-Sep-13	22-Sep-15	56.94	$1,200	
32D10	2391059	23-Sep-13	22-Sep-15	39.93	$1,200	
32D10	2393032	22-Oct-13	21-Oct-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D10	2393033	22-Oct-13	21-Oct-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D10	2393034	22-Oct-13	21-Oct-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D10	2395541	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	53.15	$1,200	
32D10	2395542	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	56.91	$1,200	
32D10	2395543	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	53.03	$1,200	
32D10	2395544	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	56.9	$1,200	
32D10	2395545	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	53.25	$1,200	

NTS Sheet	Claim Number	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work	Titleholder(s)
32D10	2395546	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	56.89	$1,200	
32D10	2395547	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	19.43	$500	
32D10	2395548	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	20.67	$500	Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 100%
32D10	2395549	06-Dec-13	05-Dec-15	42.86	$1,200	
32D09	2395970	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2395971	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2395972	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2395973	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2395974	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.98	$1,200	
32D09	2395975	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.98	$1,200	
32D10	2395976	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D10	2395977	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D10	2395978	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D10	2395979	12-Dec-13	11-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2396154	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396155	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396156	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396157	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396158	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396159	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396160	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57.01	$1,200	
32D09	2396161	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2396162	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2396163	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2396164	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2396165	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	57	$1,200	
32D09	2396166	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2396167	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2396168	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	56.99	$1,200	
32D09	2396169	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	56.98	$1,200	
32D10	2396190	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	19.53	$500	
32D10	2396191	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	43.08	$1,200	
32D10	2396192	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	43.04	$1,200	
32D10	2396193	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.97	$1,200	
32D10	2396194	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.93	$1,200	
32D10	2396195	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.92	$1,200	
32D10	2396196	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.87	$1,200	
32D10	2396197	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.77	$1,200	
32D10	2396198	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	42.79	$1,200	
32D10	2396199	16-Dec-13	15-Dec-15	40.6	$1,200	
32D10	2396223	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	42.42	$1,200	
32D10	2396224	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	42.44	$1,200	
32D10	2396225	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	42.47	$1,200	
32D10	2396226	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	42.48	$1,200	
32D10	2396227	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	20.98	$500	
32D10	2396228	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	21.51	$500	
32D10	2396229	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	20.94	$500	
32D10	2396230	18-Dec-13	17-Dec-15	21.57	$500	
32D10	2397455	14-Jan-14	13-Jan-16	42.52	$1,200	
32D10	2399346	11-Feb-14	10-Feb-16	52.43	$1,200	
32D10	2399347	11-Feb-14	10-Feb-16	38.67	$1,200	
32D10	2399348	11-Feb-14	10-Feb-16	38.6	$1,200	
32D10	2399349	11-Feb-14	10-Feb-16	42.07	$1,200	
32D10	2399350	11-Feb-14	10-Feb-16	42.03	$1,200	
32D10	2401832	18-Mar-14	17-Mar-16	38.76	$1,200	
32D10	2401833	18-Mar-14	17-Mar-16	39.01	$1,200	
32D10	2401834	18-Mar-14	17-Mar-16	42.26	$1,200	

NTS Sheet	Claim Number	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work	Titleholder(s)
32D10	2401835	18-Mar-14	17-Mar-16	42.29	$1,200	
32D10	3812282	02-May-79	16-Apr-15	40	$2,500	
32D10	3812283	02-May-79	16-Apr-15	40	$2,500	Lakeside Minerals Corp. (87684) 100%
32D10	3823811	02-May-79	16-Apr-15	40	$2,500	
32D10	4125864	18-Nov-82	01-Nov-14	40	$2,500	
32D10	4125865	18-Nov-82	01-Nov-14	40	$2,500	
32D10	4125875	18-Nov-82	01-Nov-14	40	$2,500	
32D10	4127204	13-Apr-83	09-Dec-14	40	$2,500	
32D10	4127205	13-Apr-83	09-Dec-14	40	$2,500	

4.2. Environment and Permitting

An application for a permit is being processed by the Ministère des Forets de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) for the areas outlined to be tested by trenching and channel sampling planned for November 2014.

There are no known environmental or other liabilities present on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property can be accessed via secondary and tertiary roads that exit Highway 390 and 111. The western portion of the property can be accessed by the roads exiting highway 390 in the area south of Taschereau. Eastern portions of the property can be accessed by the secondary and tertiary roads exiting Highway 111, the highway connecting Amos and La Sarre.

The climate in the area is continental and ranges from -22°C in January to 18°C in July (Environment Canada, 2014). The area receives on average 920 mm of precipitation annually. While field exploration work can be conducted year-round, drilling in low-lying swampy areas is best during the winter while the swamp is frozen.

The primary industry in this area is forestry and there are a number of communities which can provide accommodations, fuel, and groceries. A broad range of services and supplies can be obtained in the larger communities of Amos, Macamic, and La Sarre as well as Rouyn-Noranda and Val D'Or to the southwest and southeast respectively. The hamlets of Taschereau and Launay can provide more basic supplies but have limited services.

Infrastructure on and near the property is excellent with major highways and a railway located 5 to 10 km to the north. A 120 kV powerline passes through the eastern portion of the property. There are 4 gold mills within 125 km of the property, including the Camflo Mill of Richmont Mines 110 km to the southeast, the LaRonde Mill of Agnico-Eagle Mines 110 km to the south, and the Géant Dormant Mill of Maudore Minerals 125 km to the northeast.

The property encompasses Lac Genest which is part of the southward drainage of Lac Taschereau and Robertson into Lac Lois to the south. Located within the Arctic watershed, Lac Lois is located within the Aiguebelle National Park. The mean elevation on the Property is between 300 and 305 m above sea level. Topographic relief of the property is relatively low to moderate relief, up to a maximum of 40 m, and varies between 310 and 370 m above sea level. Vegetation is varies from black spruce and alders to jackpine, black spruce, birch, and poplar in well drained. Wildlife on the property may consist of moose, black bear, beaver, rabbit and spruce grouse.

6.0 HISTORY

Recorded exploration work on the Property dates back to 1928 with the discovery of the Labreteche occurrence. This occurrence was explored by Quebec Consolidated Gold Mines (previously Wendy-Wreidt Consolidated Mines Limited) and included 610 m (2,200 feet) of trenching, eight test pits 1.4 to 1.8 m (4 to 6 feet) deep, and a two compartment shaft sunk to a depth of 10.7 m (35 feet) (Larouche, 1981). No assessment records exist prior to 1937, but a report by S.H. Ross and R.E. Parkes in 1937 summarized part work completed and the geological information prior to 1937. Table 1 summarizes exploration work completed on the property after 1937 extracted from the Quebec SIGEOM database and a report by Mai (2011).

Table 2: Summary of historical work

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
1928	Wendt-Wriedt Consolidated Mines Ltd.	Trenching and surface stripping	Labreteche	Trenching and surface stripping, two samples were assay for gold and returned trace & nil. GM 02539
1933		Discovery, shaft sunk	Freegold	Discovery of the Riviere Villemontel or Freegold occurrence where visible gold was observed in quartz veins within sheared iron-rich basalts. A 40m shaft was sunk to follow the quartz vein. Assays as high as $15 Au over 5 feet were reported.
1933	Quebec Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd	Trenching	Labreteche	Best chip sample is 0.52 g/t Au over 0.61m. The best grab samples reported were 1.82 g/t Au and 1.37 g/t Au. GM 02480
1935	Noranda Mines Ltd, Rochette Gold Mines Co Ltd	Bulk Sample	Rochette	23 ton bulk sample returned 11.86 g/t Au. 1,000 lb bulk sample returned 10.63 g/t Au. GM 07111
1935	Campbell claims	Experimental Tests	Rochette	Eight bags of ore shipped for experimental tests (cyanidation and mercury). One gold assay was mentioned, 10.63 g/t Au. The ore was described as rusty brown to greyish-white quartz vein with pyrite and minor galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. GM 14478
1936	Rochette Gold Mines Co Ltd.	Channel sample	Rochette	Channels were taken from vein at the bottom of the shaft. The best assays were 32 g/t Au over 0.42m and 3.79 g/t Au over 0.61m. GM 07109
1936	Rochette Gold Mines Co Ltd.	Report on Ore shoot and assays	Rochette	18 samples were taken from the ore shoot (vein), 34 meters long with sample lengths ranging from 0.lm to 0.78m. The vein sample average is 33.67 g/t Au. Grab samples from the vein returned 2351.02 g/t Au, 102.86 g/t Au and 73.03 g/t Au. Also, their diamond drill hole #2 returned 416.67 g/t Au over 0.7m. GM 07110
1937	Quebec Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd	Report on trenching / pits	Labreteche	MRN resident geologist reported on trenching and test-pits. A total of 2,200 feet of trenching, 8 test pits and two compartment shafts were sunk to depths of 35 feet. A grab sample from trench#5 returned 23.46 g/t Au. A channel sample from trench#2 returned 1.79 g/t au over 6.1m. GM 02489
1937	Quebec Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd	Assay samples	Labreteche	Report on all assays submitted since 1927. The best grab samples were: 6.9 g/t Au across width of vein#4, 6.8 g/t Au across vein#7. The best grab samples from the shaft location returned 275.16 g/t Au, 178.18 g/t Au, 131.07 g/t Au and 66.62 g/t Au. GM07079
1937	Quebec Department of Mines	Mapping	Rochette	S.H. Ross mapped Launay township; Geological Report #1 of the Quebec Department of Mines in 1939. Ross also commented on the 609m of drilling and shaft in the Rochette area. GM 02528

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
1937	Claims Bussieres and Dubreuil	MRN Geologist report	Genest Lake East	MRN geologist report: first mention of vein system. The best channel sample reported was 3.94 g/t Au over 2.74. GM 20041
1939	Rochette Gold Mines Co Ltd.	Metallurgical testing	Rochette	Metallurgical testing returned 9.94 g/t Au. GM 07113
1940	Rochette Gold Mines Co Ltd.	Inspection Report by MRN	Rochette	Inspection report from MRN geologist: reported on 2,000 square feet of stripping, 3,600 cubic feet of overburden trenching and 1,900 cubic feet of rock trenching. Chip samples taken from the MRN geologist returned 9.89 g/t Au, 0.21 g/t Au, 0.14 g/t Au. Grab samples returned 10.07 g/t Au. The bulk sample (600 lb) returned 9.94 g/t Au. GM 02534
1945	Commando Gold Mines Ltd	Diamond drilling	Bazin Lake East	Diamond drill program of 9 holes totaling 3,218 ft. Assays as high as $132.65/t Au were reported. GM 11241
1945	Roulette Gold Mines Co Ltd	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Total drill program was 5,603 feet. Two holes are located on the property; holes 102 and 103 but no logs are available. Six samples from Hole 102 were assayed for Au. Five returned trace and 1 returned nil. No assay data is available for Hole 103. GM 20043
1945	Rochette Gold Mines Ltd	Ground Magnetic Survey	Rochette	Ground magnetic survey with station spacing at 100 ft. intervals, line spacing at 300 ft. intervals. A total of 1164 measurements were taken. GM 70782
1945	Trojan Gold Mines Ltd	Diamond drilling	Bazin Lake East	Diamond drill program of 16 holes totaling 6,461 ft. Assays as high as $45.35/t Au were reported. GM 00127A
1946	Rochette Gold Mines Ltd	Ground Magnetic, Diamond drilling	Rochette	A magnetometer survey of 600 acres followed by 7398 ft. of drilling in 24 holes. Most of the drilling was confined to the shaft area and northern extensions. Hole#21 returned 4.8 g/t Au over 0.91m, Hole#22 returned 3.43 g/t Au over 1.22m and 1.37 g/t Au over 0.98m, Hole#24 returned 1.03 g/t Au over 1.01m and Hole#26 returned 3.43 g/t Au over 0.55m. A surface grab sample returned 42.51 g/t Au. GM 00104 and GM00142-A
1948	Trojan Gold Mines Ltd.	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Diamond drill program of 29 holes totaling 1,700 ft. GM 00128
1948	Pinnacle Gold Mines Inc.	Diamond drilling	Chavigny	Diamond drill program of 7 holes, 3 located on current claims (DDH: 5, 6, 9). Hole 6 returned 5.19 g.t Au over 0.15m. GM 00058
1949	Claims Bolf	Trenching	Genest Lake East	The shear zone was explored by trenching and test-pits over distance of 3,000 ft. Trench 3 showed the shear to be 60 feet wide. The best channel samples were 99.64 g/t Au over 0.61m, 88.82 g/t Au over 1.22m, 77.36 g/t over 1.52m, 20.29 g/t over 0.91m, 2.81 g/t over 1.52m. The best grab sample was 33.97 g/t Au. GM 00622

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
1950	Bolgo Gold Mines Ltd.	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Diamond drill program consisting of 5 holes totaling 2,035 ft. DDH 1: 171 g/t Au over 1.52m, DDH 2: 1.37 g/t Au over 0.91m, DDH 3: 35.66 g/t Au over 1.07m, 3.09 g/t Au over 0.91m, DDH 5: 1.71 g/t over 0.76m. GM 01153-A
1952	Juno Metals Corp	Property Acquisition	Genest Lake East	Juno Metals Corp acquired holdings from Bolgo Gold Mines Ltd.
1956-1957	Juno Metals Corp	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Three drill holes (JM1, JM2, and JM2B), logs are available but no assays. GM 03420-B
1969	Noranda Exploration	Ground Magnetic and EM Survey	Chavigny	Ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey over south half of lots 30 to 33 Range 5. The survey consisted of 365 stations with a station spacing of 100 ft. and line spacing at 400 ft. GM 23956
1974	Leonel Savard Syndicate	Ground Magnetic and EM Survey	Genest Lake East	Ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey with line spacing at 400 feet intervals, total distance of survey is 65 miles. GM 30015
1979	Yvon Champagne	VLF EM Survey	Rochette	VLF electromagnetic survey over Rochette's main zone, 800 ft. line spacing. Six weak to strong conductors were identified. GM 35086
1980	Yvon Champagne	Ground Magnetic and EM Survey	Rochette	EM and magnetometer survey, lines were cut between previously cut (800 ft. line in 1979) lines in order to further define previously identified conductors. Magnetic survey was carried out over 16km long, the EM survey was carried out over 7.6km. 15 EM anomalies were identified. GM 36929
1980	Claims Garneau	Ground Magnetic and EM Survey	Labreteche	Magnetic and EM survey totalling 7.24 km, line spacing at 100m and station spacing at 25m. GM 36454
1981	East Bay Gold Ltd	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Drilled 3 diamond drill holes, 2 of the holes are located on the property. No assays available. GM 37821
1981	La Baie de L'est – Exploration D'Aurifères Limitée	Induced Polarization Survey	Genest Lake East	IP survey with line spacing at 300 ft., several chargeability and resistivity anomalies were identified. GM 37819
1981	Yvon Champagne	Mapping, VLF-EM Check and Ground Magnetic	Rochette	Work performed over the claims in lots 24-27 in both ranges I and II of Launay township. The program was aimed at locating diamond drill targets. GM 37919
1981	Champagne and Garneau claims	Mpping, ground magnetic and VLF-EM	Labreteche	Geological mapping, VLF-EM and Magnetic ground survey. 10 EM and 2 magnetic anomalies were identified. GM 37436
1982	Champagne claims	Bulk sample	Labreteche	Bulk sample (430 lb). 8 different cuts were taken, three assayed 0.34 g/t Au and five assayed 0.69 g/t Au. GM 39225

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
1984	Launay Resources Inc.	Grab and channel sample	Labreteche	Samples were taken around the shaft. The best grab sample returned 4.8 g/t Au. The best channel sample returned 1.37 g/t Au over 3.66m. GM 41450
1984	Odyno Miniere Inc., Soquem	Ground IP, Magnetic and EM Survey	Chavigny	26.1 km of ground IP, Magnetic and Electromagnetic survey. GM 40943
1984	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	Ground Magnetic and IP Survey	East of Freegold	24.95km of ground magnetic survey near the Labreteche showing area. Also performed 14.1km of ground Induced Polarization with stations at 25m spacing. GM 41550
1984	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Diamond drill program of 11 holes totaling 5,194 ft. Hole PO-84-7 returned 0.24 g/t Au over 1.65m. Hole PO-84-9 returned 1.44 g/t Au over 1.52m. GM 42340
1985	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	Diamond drilling, IP Survey	Between Freegold and Labreteche	IP survey over the property identified 3 main anomalies. Two diamond drill holes, 85-SC-1 returned 36 ppb over 3.0m and 85-SC-2 returned 56 ppb Au over 2.86m. GM 42230
1985	Launay Resources Inc.	Ground Magnetic and EM survey, Diamond Drilling	Labreteche	39.4 km of ground magnetic and electromagnetic (VLF) survey with station spacing at 25m and line spacing at 50m. Also, a diamond drill program was implemented, consisting of 8 holes totaling 2,000 ft. LR-85-1 returned 0.69 g/t Au over 0.91m, LR-95-2 returned 5.49 g/t Au over 0.37m and LR-85-8 returned 1.37 g/t Au over 1.01m. GM 42663
1985	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.	Ground Magnetic and EM, Soil Survey, Mapping	Chavigny	54km of ground magnetic and electromagnetic (VLF) survey with station spacing at 25m and line spacing at 50 to 200m. The also performed geological mapping along The also performed a soil survey, the best anomaly being 215 ppb Au. GM 42535 and GM 42536
1986	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.	Soil survey	Chavigny and Genest Lake East	17km soil geochemical survey, with a total of 3389 samples over the Trojan area. Sample 60248 (9+50E, 5+25N) returned 2200 ppb Au. GM 45701
1986	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Also, they performed a diamond drill program consisting of 17 holes totaling 14,486 ft. Four of the drill holes are on the Lakeside claims. Hole PL-85-08 returned 1.488 g/t Au over 0.91m. GM 43388
1986	Fairfield Exploration Inc	Ground Magnetic	Freegold	10.1km of ground magnetic survey with station spacing at 25m, totally 1001 readings. GM 43923
1987	Exploration Miniere La Sarre Inc.	Humus survey	Labreteche	Humus geochemical survey and took a total of 1110 samples analysed for 18 elements (INAA) and CU (AA). GM 46154
1987	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc	Diamond drilling	Bazin Lake East	Diamond drill program consisting of 25 holes totaling 4,966 m of drilling. Hole PI-87-10 returned 5.1 g/t Au over 1.6 m. GM 47532
1987	Claims Grandbois	Line cutting	Rochette	22 km of line cutting and prospecting. No sampling or assay reported. GM 45630

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
1988	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.	Diamond drilling	Chavigny	Drilled 8 holes, only PC-88-04 is on the Chavigny block. No assays are mentioned. GM 48130
1988	Exploration Miniere La Sarre Inc.	Prospecting and Mapping	Rochette	Reconnaissance work, prospecting and mapping. GM 47645
1990	Minorca Resources Ltd	Ground EM and Magnetic survey	Freegold South	40.7km of ground electromagnetic EM-VLF and magnetic surveys. The survey outlined a NNW/SSE magnetic trend which suggests the existence of folding or faulting. GM50357
1990	Claude Chouinard	Ground EM and Magnetic	Genest Lake East	8km of ground electromagnetic EM-VLF and magnetic surveys with station spacing at 25m. GM50320
1991	Exploration Miniere La Sarre Inc.	Diamond drilling	Rochette	One diamond drill hole (LUN-91-1) returned 7.89 g/t Au over 0.46m, 4.63 g/t Au over 0.46m, 0.48 g/t Au over 0.46m. GM 50944
1991	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.:	Ground magnetic and VLF, mapping, humus sample	Chavigny and Genest Lake East	85km ground magnetic and electromagnetic (VLF) survey with station intervals at 25m and line spacing at 100m. Humus geochemical survey, yielding 841 samples. 5 anomalies were outlined on the property. GM 50112 and GM 51706
1992	Exploration Orbite VSPA Inc.:	Diamond drilling	Rising Sun	Diamond drill program consisting of 6 holes totaling 1,334 m. Hole 91-3A intersected an aplite dyke that returned 3.9 g/t Au over 1.0m. GM 51708
1992-1994	Exploration Acabit Inc	Diamond drilling	Genest Lake East	Over two years, the company conducted 9,603m of diamond drilling. Three holes are on Lakeside`s current property. PR-94-08 returned 0.62 g/t Au over 0.61m, PR-94-09 returned 0.55 g/t Au over 1.66m, PR-94-10 returned 0.48 g/t Au over 0.61m. GM 53178
1995	Hemlo Gold Exploration	Ground IP and Magnetic	Freegold South	25.5km ground IP survey with station intervals at 25m and line spacing at 100m. They also performed 57.7km of ground magnetic survey over the same area as the IP survey. GM 54551
1996	Battle Mountain Canada Ltd.	Line cutting, mapping, Humus survey, ground magnetic and IP	Genest Lake East and Labreteche	66.6 km of line were cut (100m spacing in central/west portion of grid, 200m spacing in the east), a ground magnetic survey was performed over the whole grid as well as geological mapping on the grid. A 25.5km IP survey was performed on the grid. A geochemical humus survey over the entire grid, with 838 samples being taken. The best sample was located on line L58E-725N and returned 480 ppb Au. GM 54550
2000	Exploration Ter-D'Or Inc.	Diamond drilling	Rochette	One diamond drill hole (DDH R-1-2000) was drilled at 150°N, parallel to main gold structure. The best assay was 0.02 g/t Au over 0.3m. GM 58514
2004	Claims Auger	Prospecting	Labreteche	Prospecting and reconnaissance survey, 22 samples were taken. The highest sample returned 61 ppb Au. GM 60697

Year	Company	Type of Work	Locations	Description
2004	Melkior Resources Inc.	Ground Magnetic Survey	Between Freegold and Labreteche	34.5km ground magnetic survey with station intervals at 25m and line spacing at 200m. GM 61562
2005	Explorations Carat Inc.	Ground Magnetic Survey	Rochette	9.7km of ground magnetic survey with station intervals at 25m and 50 to 100m line spacing. GM 61585
2007	Melkior Resources Inc.	Ground Magnetic Survey	Between Freegold and Labreteche	46.7km of ground magnetic survey with stations intervals at 12.5m. GM 63100
2007	Melkior Resources Inc.	Soil survey (B Horizon)	Freegold Area	Survey over a grid of cut lines near the Freegold area. Line spacing at 100m and station spacing at 25 meters along E-W cut lines. 5 anomalies were identified on the property, three of them are located near known showings and 2 are in virgin area. The best anomaly was located in a virgin area and returned 414 and 922 ppb Au and was related with AEM and ground EM anomalies. GM 64401
2008	Resources naturelles et de la Faune de Quebec and Natural Resources Canada	Airborne Magnetic Survey	Property	Resources naturelles et de la Faune de Quebec (MRNF) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) summarized airborne magnetic data provided by Xstrata Zinc Canada and Mines Virginia Inc., GSC open file 5952.
2010	Exploration Carat Inc.	Trenching and channel sample	Genest Lake East	Outcrop string, mapping and channel sampling. Sample #133340 returned 193 ppb Au over 1.75m, Sample #133341 returned 172 ppb Au over 1.25m and Sample #133326 returned 120 ppb over 1.7m. GM 65533

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Abitibi Subprovince is composed of east-trending synclines of mainly volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite, and granite) alternating with east-trending bands of turbiditic wackes, see Figure 3 (Ayer et al. 2002). Most of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks dip vertically and are generally separated by east-trending faults with variable dips. Some of these faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor fault, display evidence for overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, later strike-slip and extension events. Numerous late-tectonic plutons from syenite and gabbro to granite with lesser dikes of lamprophyre and carbonatite cut the belt.

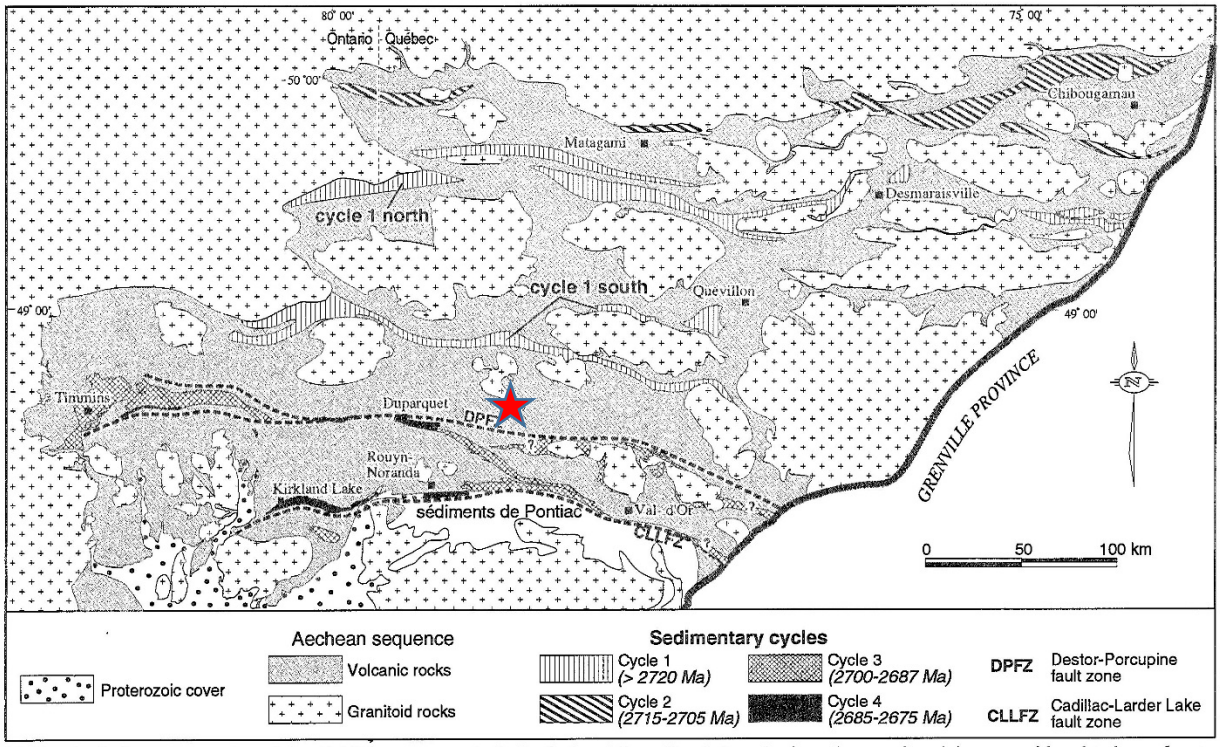

Figure 4 - Sedimentary cycles of the Abitibi greenstone belt. Cycle 1 and 3 are flysch-type basins where as 2 and 4 are considered to be molasse-type basins. KF= Kewagama Formation; CF = Caste Formation; DF = Duparquet Formation, BR = Blake River Group, MB = Malartic Block. Modified from Mueller and Donaldson (1992).

Figure 2: Geology map of Abitibi (Ayer et al., 2002) with the Launay Property indicated by the red star

The Launay Property is underlain by rocks of the eastern Abitibi Subprovince and the following description is from Chown et al. (1992) and on the references found in that paper. The Archean rocks of the eastern Abitibi Subprovince have been divided into a Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) and a Southern Volcanic Zone (SVZ) based on a common volcanic, plutonic, deformational history, and differing age determination within either zone (Figure 4). Emplacement of mafic layered intrusions within the volcano-sedimentary cycles distinguishes the NVZ from the SVZ. The NVZ is further subdivided into the Monocyclic Volcanic Segment (MVS) and the Polycyclic Volcanic Segment (PVS) based on differences in the volcano - sedimentary and stratigraphic relationships. The boundary between the NVZ and SVZ zones follows a series of east-west faults. The internal boundary between the MVS and PVS segments of

the NVZ is also be placed along a series of east-trending faults which are offset by one or more late northeast-trending faults.

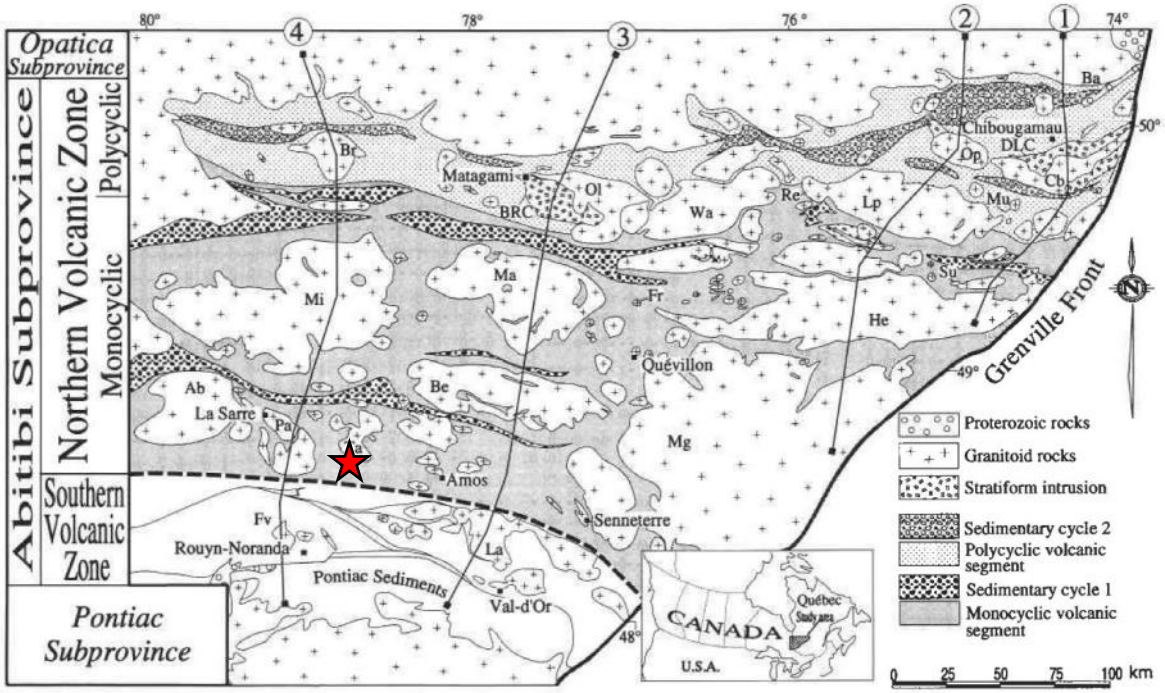

FIG. 1. Divisions of the Abitibi Subprovince. Lines 1–4 locate structural cross sections shown in Fig. 6. Plutons: Ab, Abitibi; Be, Bernetz; Br, Brouillan; Cb, Chibougamau; Fa, Father; Fv, Flavrien; Fr, Franquet; He, Hebert; La, Lacorne; Lp, Lapparent; Ma, Marest; Mi, Mistaouac; Mu, Muscocho; Ol, Olga; Op, Opemisca; Pa, Palmarolle; Su, Surprise; Ta, Taschereau; Wa, Waswanipi. DLC, Doré Lake Complex, BRC, Bell River Complex.

Figure 3: Division of Abitibi Subprovince (Chown et al. 1992), Launay property marked by red star

The Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) is characterized by subaqueous central basaltic volcanic complexes cored by synvolcanic plutons, and linear east-trending sedimentary basins. The MVS and PVS are composed of volcano-sedimentary cycles that consist of: (1) formation of extensive subaqueous basalt plains, upon which evolved (2) felsic volcanic centre, followed by (3) deposition of sedimentary sequences resulting from the uplift and erosion of the volcanic centres. Emplacement of the synvolcanic plutons coincided with the evolution of the felsic volcanic centres. Development of the sedimentary cycles was the result of the erosion of the emergence of the volcanic centres. Three phases of felsic plutonic activity have been identified within the NVZ which have been subdivided into synvolcanic, syntectonic and post-tectonic groups on the basis of age determinations and stratigraphic relationships to the volcanic rocks and structures.

Within the MVS, the dominant lithology is massive, pillowed, and brecciated tholeiitic basalts, with locally developed basaltic komatiites, forming an extensive subaqueous basalt plain with a thickness of 1 -3 km (Figure 4). Locally, banded iron-formation and chert with volcaniclastic deposits are interstratified with the basalts. Felsic edifices, ranging from 0.2 to 5 km thick with ages of 2730 to 2720 Ma, are dispersed throughout the NVZ. The edifices are composed of subaqueous, massive to brecciated rhyolitic to rhyodacitic flows and inter-stratified primary and reworked pyroclastic debris with intercalated iron-formations occurring in some edifices. Central feeder dyke complexes up to 500 m wide and traceable for 3 km are locally exposed in the large felsic edifices. Sedimentary rocks are principally Bouma-cycled

turbidites with intercalated volcanogenic conglomerates, shale, banded iron-formation, and chert interdigitated with, and overlie, the volcanic rocks within poorly exposed, discontinuous, east-trending belts over 100 km in length.

Mafic layered intrusions, including the 2728 Ma Dore Lake Complex at Chibougamau, the 2725 Ma Bell River Complex at Matagami, and the Dumont Sill near Amos occur throughout the NVZ. These intrusions have ages similar to, and are emplaced into, the basal mafic volcanic rocks suggesting that they are the magmatic equivalents to the volcanic rocks.

Felsic plutonic activity has been subdivided into 2722-2714 Ma synvolcanic, 2703-2690 Ma syntectonic, and post-tectonic plutons (Figure 4). The synvolcanic plutons have ages, chemistry, and field relations similar to the felsic volcanic rocks, and are composed of early diorite and later tonalite and leucotonalite. These plutons commonly occur in the cores of anticlines, and regional structures wrap around these rigid bodies. Syntectonic plutons are tabular in shape, up to 30 km in length, and appear as lenses or ellipses reflecting the steeply inclined structures within the volcanic rocks. Some intrude as sheets or phacoliths, exploiting the sub-horizontal top of earlier intrusions. These plutons comprise three calc-alkaline suites: monzodiorite, tonalite, and granodiorite. Post-tectonic plutons occur along late tectonic structures and may be locally deformed by these structures. These plutons include a granodiorite suite and a less voluminous syenite - carbonatite suite, and have been interpreted to be derived from a mantle or deep crustal source.

The succession of deformational events (D1 - D6) in the NVZ is interpreted to represent pulses in a continuum of deformation over a period of 25 Ma consistent with a major compressional event, rather than several different orogenic phases (Figure 5). North-south shortening was first accommodated by near-vertical east-trending folds and, with continued deformation, was concentrated along major east-trending fault zones and contact-strain aureoles around synvolcanic intrusions, both with a down-dip movement. The large plutons present in the domal anticlines are surrounded by contact-strain aureoles one to several kilometres wide. Subsequent dextral strike-slip movement occurred on southeast-trending faults and major east-trending faults controlled the emplacement of syn-tectonic plutons (2703 - 2690 Ma). The east-trending fault zones (D3) represent major east-trending, ductile deformation zones that are 1 - 4 km wide and up to 300 km long, commonly parallel to the trend of the stratigraphic sequence. These faults, subvertical at the surface, may be listric at depth and similar to the Cadillac — Larder Lake fault zone. Southeast-trending faults (D5) crosscut the main structural trend at a 15-30° angle, and are 1 -5 km wide, less than 100 km in length, with offsets of up to 5 km. The faults have a dextral shear sense and may be dragged into the east-trending D3 faults, or as with the Cameron and the Macamic fault zones appear to crosscut both D2 and D3 regional deformation patterns.

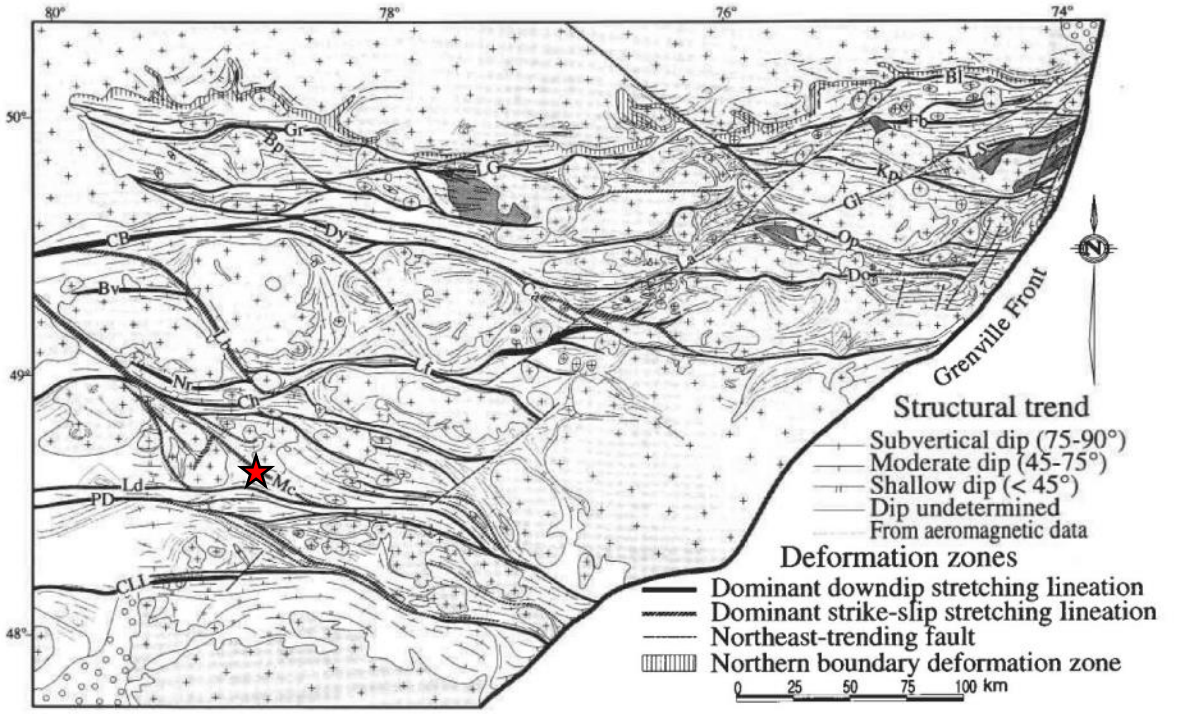

FIG. 5. Major deformation and fault zones in the Northern Volcanic Zone. Bl, Barlow; Bp, Bapsts; Bv, Boivin; Ca, Cameron; CB, Casa-Bérardi; Ch, Chicobi; CLL, Cadillac – Larder Lake; Do, Doda; Dy, Douay; Fb, Faribault; Gl, Gwillim; Gr, Grasset; Kp, Kapunapotagen; Lb, Laberge; La, Lamarck; Ld, Lyndhurst; Lf, Laflamme; LG, Lac Garon; LS, Lac Sauvage; Mc, Macamic; Nr, Normétal; Op, Opemisca; PD, Porcupine–Destor. See Fig. 1 for explanation of patterns.

Figure 4: Major deformation zones in Northern Abitibi (Chown et al. 1992), Launay property marked by red star

7.2 Property Geology

The following description of the local geology is from Mai (2011), Charbonneau (2012) and the references found in those reports. The Property is underlain by the predominantly northwest-trending mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Figeury Group to the east and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of the Hunter Mine Group to the west separated by the northwest-trending Macamic fault zone (Fig. 6). Intermediate to felsic dykes and portions of the felsic Taschereau pluton intrude the volcanic rocks in the north-central and northwest portions of the property. Occasional lamprophyre dykes intrude the volcanic rocks of the Figeury Group. Foliations are generally northwest-trending subparallel to the Macamic fault zone. Alteration is most prominent associated with shearing related to the fault zone.

Volcanic rocks in the Figuery Group can be divided into a member composed of undifferentiated tuff, andesite, massive to pillowed basalt, and occasional ultramafic volcanic rocks underlying the main portion of the property, and a member consisting of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks present only on the Rochette occurrence area. The northwest portion of the property is underlain by pillowed basalts and andesites of the Figuery Group to the east and dacite and felsic tuffs of the Hunter Group to the west. A small block of felsic plutonic rocks intrude the volcanic rocks to the north. Quartz diorite, tonalite and granodiorite intrusions associated with the Taschereau batholith underlie the northern half of the Rochette block. Quartz+/-feldspar porphyry, aplite and lamprophyre dykes intrude the volcanic rocks and are commonly observed with the shears related to the Macamic fault zone. In the northwestern claims there is a NW trending ultramafic intrusion, mainly peridotite and pyroxenite, hosting in the mafic volcanics

Stratigraphy is northwest-trending and northeast dipping with a west-northwest-trending flattening towards the east best observed on the east end of the property. The property is traversed by the major,

regional, northwest-trending Macamic fault zone described as having a minimum length of 130 km and locally up to 4 km wide. Deformation within Macamic fault zone is generally homogeneous. The fault is one of three major dextral-strike slip D2 faults of the NVZ described as a steeply-dipping, brittle-ductile shear zone with horizontal displacement up to 20 km. There are several splay faults off the fault that are poorly defined. Near the Macamic Deformation Zone, many units are deformed to schists and can exhibit strong carbonate +/- sericite +/- chlorite alteration. In proximity to the ultramafic flows, the schists can become fuchsite rich.

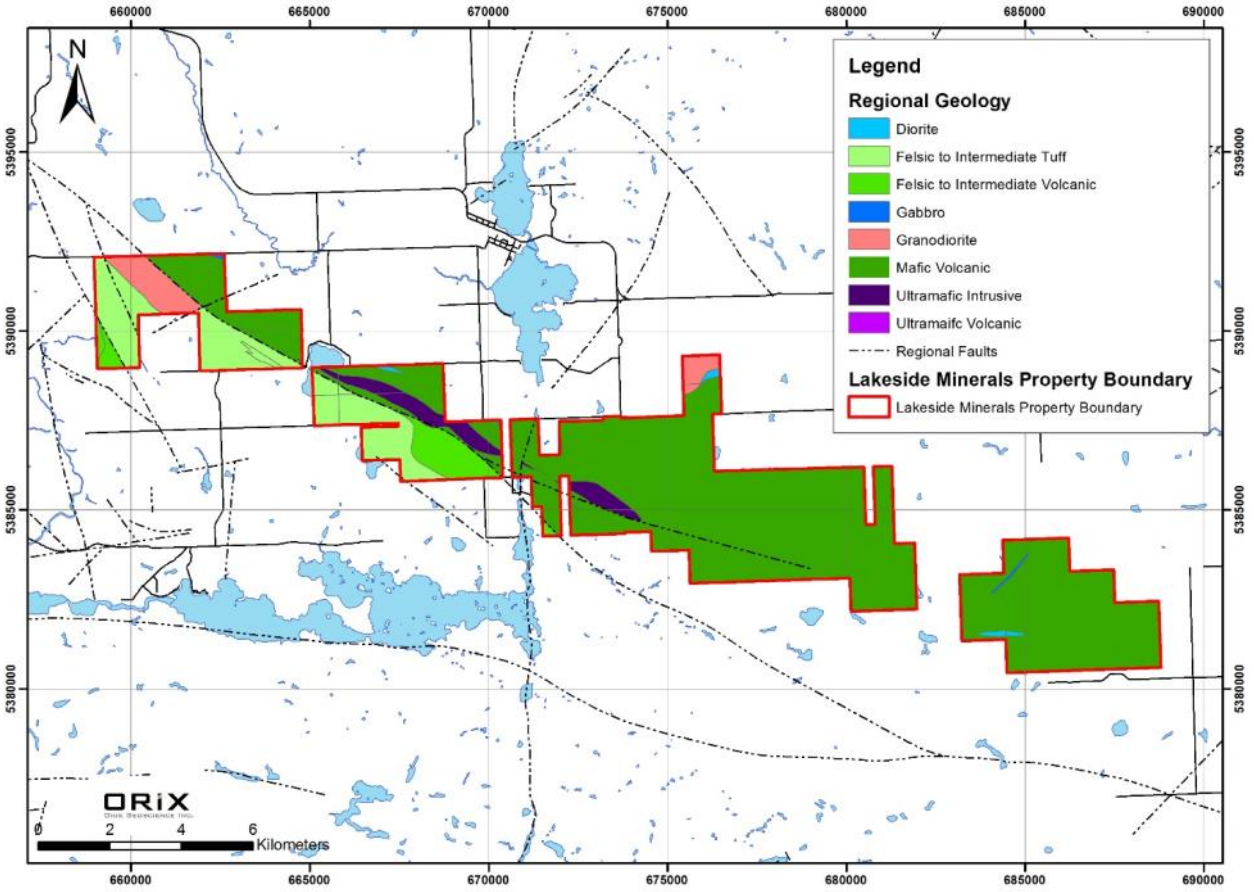

Figure 5: Property Geology Map

7.3 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Launay Property is characterized by the presence of gold mineralization associated with quartz/carbonate veining and disseminated sulphides hosted by variably chlorite-carbonate- sericite schists formed in shear zones cutting mafic to intermediate Archean metavolcanic rocks and late felsic dykes. The shears have been interpreted to be associated with the Macamic fault zone, a major regional, northwest-trending structure within the Northern Volcanic Zone of this portion of the Abitibi Subprovince. The Macamic fault zone has been interpreted to be a 200 to 700 m wide zone of deformation within the area of the Property. Historical exploration identified eleven gold occurrences associated with northwest-trending shearing, with three of the occurrences (Bazin Lake East, Genest Lake West, and Rising Sun) in the western portion of the Property being the focus of past exploration by Lakeside Minerals and collectively referred to as the Trojan Block (Figure 7). A ninth occurrence located on the property is located to the north of the shear trend, along the south side of the Taschereau pluton

(Rochette occurrence). The sources of information for the following descriptions were mainly from the SIGEOM mineral occurrence data and the assessments files.

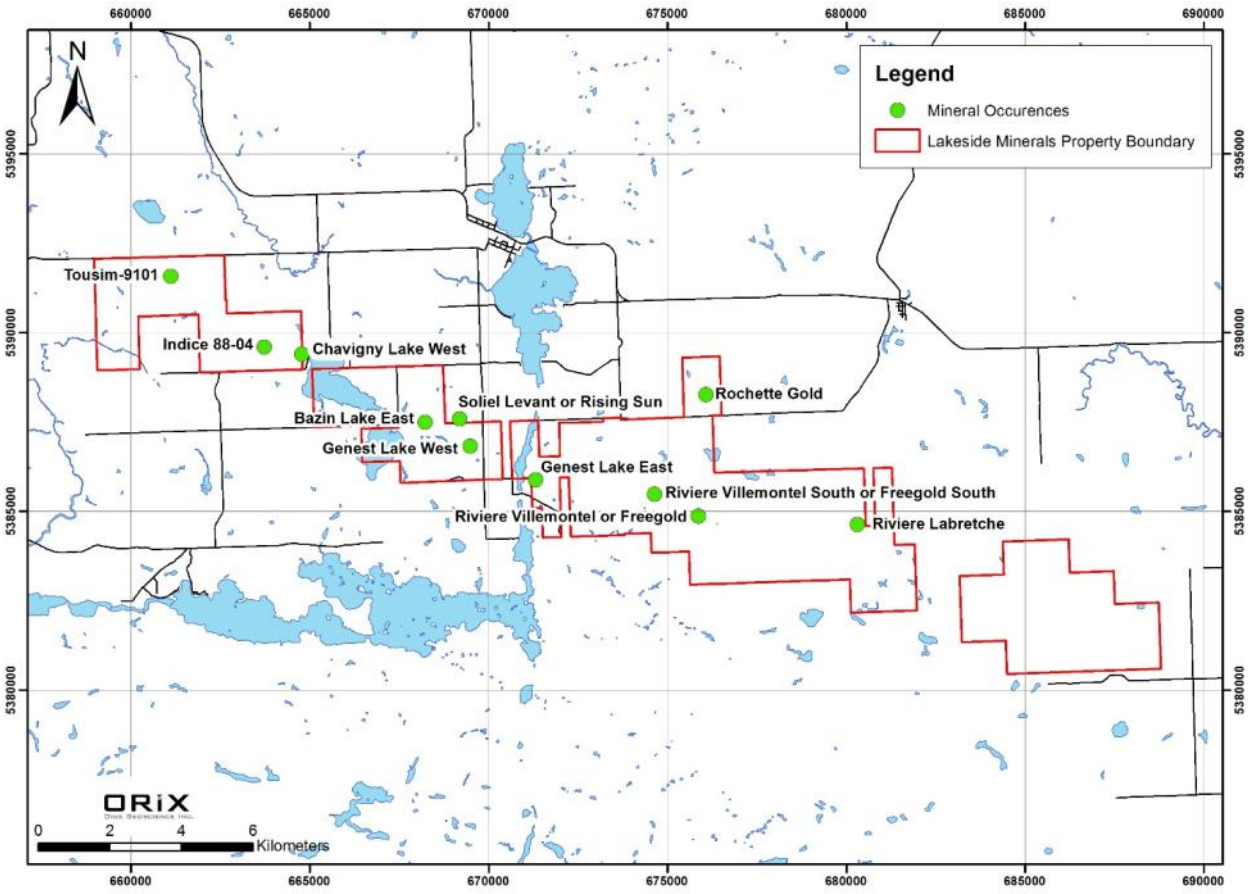

Figure 6: Mineral occurrences on the Launay property

7.3.1. Riviere Labreteche Occurrence

Located in Launay Twp., Range II, Lot 26, the Riviere Labreteche occurrence is situated on the eastern side of the Launay Property about 12 km southeast of the Trojan Block, possibly along a splay of the same structure (Figure 7). Discovered in 1928, this occurrence includes an exploration shaft that is reported to have been backfilled. Sheared and carbonatized mafic volcanic rocks are intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes, and both units are cut by fracture filling and shear parallel quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. The intensely carbonatized shear zone is up to 46 m wide trending 280o and has been trace for up to 365 m and is composed of 10 to 20 % vertical quartz veins and veinlets up to 0.61 m wide. The volcanics and dykes appear to be intruded by a late gabbro on the west side of the Labreteche River. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and native gold. A historical channel sample returned a grade of 1.78 g / t Au over 6.10 m and various grab samples returned grades of 37 g / t Au, 20.7 g / t Au, 295 g / t Au, 434 g / t Au and 109 g / t Au (GM 42663). A total of 23 historical drill holes were completed in the area but have largely been limited to a 200 m strike length next to the exploration shaft. Intersections include LR- 85-02 with 5.5 g / t Au over 0.4 m and LR- 85-08 with 1.4 g / t Au over 1.0 m (GM 42663). Sampling by Lakeside Minerals in 2011 returned between 0.007 and 12.55 g/t Au from a

combination of 17 grab and channel samples, with the best result being 12.55 g/t Au over 1.0 m from a quartz vein and fine-grained sheared mafic volcanic rock (Table 4) (Lakeside Minerals, 2012).

7.3.2. Riviere Villemontel or Freegold Occurrence

The Riviere Villemontel or Freegold occurrence is located in Launay Twp., Range II, Lot 9 approximately 7.5 km southeast of the Trojan Block along a structure that appears to extend from the Trojan to the Labreteche to the east (Figure 7). Discovered in 1936, this occurrence included a 38 m deep exploration shaft that intersected quartz+/-carbonate veins that is 1 to 1.5 m wide and has been traced for about 120 m on surface. The vein is hosted by sheared, carbonate-chlorite-sericite schist trending 285° cutting andesite volcanic rocks. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, native gold and traces of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in quartz. Historical grab samples returned up to 4.7 g/t Au (GM 45794), and a channel sample returned 13.7 g/t Au over 1.3 m (GM 02417). A total of 27 historical drill holes have been limited to an approximately 300 m strike length which intersected intervals of gold mineralization including 2.67 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 3.36 g/t Au over 1.5 m in 2010 (GM 65396).

7.3.3. Riviere Villemontel South, or Freegold South Occurrence

The Riviere Villemontel South, or Freegold South, occurrence is located in Launay Twp., Range II, Lot 4, approximately 1.5 km northwest of the Freegold occurrence (Figure 7). Discovered in 1945, this occurrence includes an exploration shaft which intersected discontinuous quartz veins hosted by shear zones cutting carbonatized, pyroclastic andesites. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena in the quartz veins and pyrite and chalcopyrite in the adjacent sheared, chloritic volcanic wallrocks. A total of 24 historical diamond drill holes have been completed within about 200 m of the exploration shaft, and gold mineralization has been reported in a number of holes including hole 3 which intersected 34.30 g/t Au over 0.97 m, hole 16 intersected 1.90 g / t Au over 1.22 m, hole 11 intersected 1.10 g / t Au over 0.33 m, and hole L- 88-10 intersected 4.3 g / t Au over 1.03 m (GM 00470, GM 46583).

7.3.4. Genest Lake East or Privat Block Occurrence

Located in Privat Twp., Range II, Lot 52-53, the Genest Lake East or Privat Block occurrence is situated approximately 3.2 km southeast of the Bazin Lake East occurrence of the Trojan Block (Figure 7). Discovered in 1937, the occurrence consists of quartz veins and veinlets hosted by a carbonate schist associated with a shear cutting sericite-chlorite altered andesite tuffs. The shear is 23 m wide and has been traced for 365 m along strike. Mineralization within the quartz veins consists of pyrite and native gold, and trace chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite .A total of 21 historical diamond drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence with gold mineralization intersected in a number of holes including hole 1 which intersected 1.54 g / t over 3 m, hole 2 intersected 1.37 g / t over 1.50 m, hole 3 intersected 35.66 g / t over 1.50 m, and hole 5 intersected 1.89 g / t over 3 m (GM 01153-A). Sampling by Lakeside Minerals in 2011 returned between <0.005 and 0.988 g/t Au from a total of 15 grab samples, with the best result being 0.988 g/t Au from a quartz vein with minor sulphides and ankerite (Table 4) (Mai, 2011).

7.3.5. Trojan Block

The Trojan Block is located on the east side of the Launay Property and encompasses three historical occurrences, the Bazin Lake East, Genest Lake West, and Rising Sun (Figure 7). The Bazin Lake East occurrence has been the focus of exploration activity by Lakeside Minerals with geological mapping and sampling, humus sampling, ground magnetic, very low frequency (VLF-EM) and induced polarization (IP) surveys being completed in 2012. This work was followed up by a 13 hole, 3,981 m, diamond drill program.

7.3.6. Bazin Lake East Occurrence

Located in Privat Twp., Range III, Lot 43, the Bazin Lake East Occurrence was discovered in 1945 (Figure 7). Quartz -carbonate veinlets form a stockwork hosted by a shear containing a chlorite- quartz-sericite schist cutting chlorite-ankerite altered basalt tuffs and aplite dykes. The gold mineralization is spatially associated with the aplite dykes. The shear strikes 294^{o} dipping 74^{o} with an average stretching lineation oriented 318^{o} dipping 40°. Mineralization consists of pyrite and gold hosted by quartz - tourmaline veinlets. A total of 64 historical diamond drill holes totalling 11,902m, have been drilled along an approximately 700 m strike length and intersected gold mineralization including 12.8 g/t Au 1.7 g / t Ag over 1.5 m in PL85-06, 15.09 g/t Au over 1.37 m in PL85-9A, and 6 g/t Au over 1.1 m in PL87-21 (GM 43388, GM 47532). Lakeside Minerals completed a 13 hole program in 2013 intersecting up to 29.00 g/t Au over 1.5 m in LKTR-005;and 7.08 g/t Au over 1.5 m and 4.82 g/t Au over 1.6 m in LKTR-004 (Lakeside Minerals, 2013).

7.3.7. Genest Lake West Occurrence

The Genest Lake West occurrence is located in Privat Twp., Range III, Lot 46, approximately 1.5 km southeast of the Bazin Lake East occurrence (Figure 7). Discovered in 1945, the occurrence consists of quartz-carbonate veinlets stringers hosted by a shear zone cutting carbonatized andesitic tuffs. The tuffs are cut by aplite dykes, and the dykes are interpreted to have contributed to development of a competency contrast and development of fracturing. The shear zone is about 10 meters wide and exposed along strike for over 50 meters, and has been interpreted to be associated with the Macamic fault zone. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and native gold in the quartz veins. A total of 17 historical diamond drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence with gold mineralization intersected in a number of holes including PL- 85-03 intersected 1.2 g/t Au over 1.2 m, PL- 85-09 intersected 2.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m; PL- 85-09A intersected 15 g/t Au and 14.8 g/t Ag over 1.4 m, PR- 94-06 intersected 2.2 g/t Au over 2 m (GM 43388, GM 53178).

7.3.8. Soleil Levant or Rising Sun Occurrence

Located in Privat Twp., Range IV, Lot 45, the Rising Sun, or Soleil Levant, occurrence was discovered in 1987 and is situated about 950 m east of the Bazin lake East occurrence (Figure 7). The mineralization consists of trace, disseminated sulphides hosted by fractures in weakly ankerite-altered aplite dykes cutting basaltic volcanic rocks. A total of 18 historical diamond drill holes have been completed over a broad area around this occurrence intersecting gold mineralization. Intersections include 5.1 g / t Au over 1.6 m PI- 87-10 (GM 47532), 3.4 g/t Au over 1.5 m in PL85-16 (GM 43388), and 1.78 g/t Au over 0.4 m Pl94-15 (GM 53098).

7.3.9. Lake Chavigny-West

The Lake Chavigny occurrence is located in Privat Twp., Range V, Lot 28, approximately 3.9 km northwest of the Trojan Block (Figure 7). Discovered in 1948, the occurrence is composed of quartz veins and veinlets in northwest-trending, shear and altered andesite and basalt tuffs. The veins contain variable amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, lesser tourmaline and magnetite, and trace visible gold. A total of 13 historical drill holes were completed around this occurrence, with best intersection being 4.11 g/t Au over 0.76 m in hole 3 (GM 13265).

7.3.10. Indice 88-04

Located in Privat Twp., Range V, Lot 24, the Indice 88-04 occurrence is situated 5 km northwest of the Trojan Block and 0.5 km from the Lake Chavigny West occurrences. Discovered in 1988, the occurrence is comprised of a series of small quartz-chlorite-tourmaline lenticular veinlets hosting sulphides within a northwest-trending chlorite and ankerite altered mafic schist. The mineralization is confined to veinlets

and consists of 1% pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite with minor chlorite and tourmaline. A total of 7 historical diamond drill holes were completed in the area, with the best intersections being 1.2 g / t Au over 0.6 m in PA-88-04 (GM 48130), and 1.06 g / t Au over 0.3 m in PC1-94-12 (GM 53098).

7.3.11. Tousim-9101

The Tousim 9101 occurrence is located in Privat Twp., range VI, Lot 14, approximately 8 km northwest of the Trojan Block (Figure 7). Discovered in 1991, mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite hosted by an altered shear in granodiorite. A total of 16 historical drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence, with the better intersections being 10.08 g/t Au over 0.3 m in PB1-94-07 and 4.11 g/t Au over 0.8 m in PA2-94-04 (GM 53098), and 3.6 g/t Au over 0.7 m PB1-91-04 (GM 51708).

7.3.12. Rochette Occurrence

The Rochette gold occurrence is located in Launay Twp., Range IV, Lot 10, approximately 7 km east of the Trojan Block, and along the south side of the Taschereau pluton (Figure 7). Discovered in 1937, gold mineralization is associated with a northwest-trending quartz vein parallel to a 1.52 m thick quartz porphyry dyke cutting basalts and andesite volcanic rocks. Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser sphalerite, arsenopyrite, native gold and galena commonly associated with schistose inclusions within the veins, schistose vein margins and to the porphyry dyke. A total of 28 historical drill holes were completed over an approximately a 130 m strike length and include 416.60 g/t Au over 0.71 m in hole 2, 4.8 g/t Au over 0.9 m in hole 21, 3.4 g/t Au over 1.2 m in hole 21 (GM 00142-A). A bulk sample of unknown weight yielded grades of 11.90 g / t Au and 10.63 g / t Au (GM 45630). Sampling by Lakeside Minerals in 2011 returned between 0.005 and 27.7 g/t Au from 11 grab samples, with the best result from a sample of a silicified felsic dyke containing disseminate sulphides (Table 4) (Lakeside Minerals, 2012).

8.0 MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Lode Gold Mineralization

The primary exploration target on the Property is lode gold mineralization hosted by Archean and metavolcanic rocks intruded by Archean felsic dykes and in some case by late lamprophyre dykes. The Abitibi greenstone belt is known to host numerous world class economic lode gold deposits that have produced in excess of 60 million oz of gold to date (e.g. Sigma, Macassa, Dome). There are features of a number of the different gold occurrences present on the Property that suggest that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit model, as described by Dubé and Gosselin (2007), would be applicable to the formation of gold mineralization on the Launay Property. This deposit model would provide important guides for exploration on this property.

8.2 Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits

Gold mineralization in the nine gold occurrences that have been identified on the Launay Property are predominately of the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit type, which is a subtype of lode gold deposits, also known as mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone-related quartz-carbonate or gold-only deposits (Dubé and Gosselin 2007). This style of mineralization consists of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and

hydrothermal breccias. Gold is mainly confined to the vein networks but may also be present in significant amounts in iron-rich sulphidized wall rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones. The host, or associated, rocks are dominantly mafic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolites facies, but may include a wide variety of rock types including mafic and ultramafic komatiitic volcanic rocks, competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills, granitoid intrusions, porphyry stocks and dykes, albitite or lamprophyre dykes, and clastic sedimentary rocks. Mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist-facies or syn-peak amphibolites facies metamorphism and generally formed at 5-10 km depth.

This type of deposit is distributed along major compressional to transpressional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes (Dubé and Gosselin 2007). Generally gold mineralization is associated with second- and third-order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shear and high-strain zones commonly located within 5 km of the first order fault. However, brittle faults associated with Timiskaming-like regional unconformities may also be the main host to gold mineralization as along the Kirkland Lake Main Break. Structural traps, such as fold hinges or dilational jogs along faults or shear zones, may be important in locating the orebodies.

The proximal alteration haloes are typically zoned and the mineral assemblages vary with metamorphic grade, and reflect the depth of formation. At greenschist facies, iron-carbonatization and sericitization, with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite) is reflected by enrichments in CO_2, K_2O, and S, and leaching of Na_2O. Haloes to the vein, consisting of various amounts of chlorite and calcite and locally magnetite, vary in size depending on the composition of the host rocks and may entirely envelope deposits hosted by mafic and ultramafic rocks. Pervasive chromium- or vanadium-rich green micas and ankerite with zones of quartz-carbonate stockworks are common in sheared ultramafic rocks. At amphibolites facies, the common hydrothermal alteration assemblages include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite, and, at higher grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or with variable proportions of feldspar, calcite, and clinozoisite.

8.3 Discussion of Deposit Models

Current exploration is concentrating on the gold mineralization that has the characteristics of the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit type of Dubé and Gosselin (2007). Geological features described from historical diamond drilling, trenching, and outcrop mapping at a number of the gold occurrences present on the Property mirror the description of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits. These features include a) the reactivated crustal-scale Macamic fault b) that controlled emplacement of porphyry-lamprophyre dykes, within a c) complex regional-scale geometry of mixed lithostratigraphic packages, with d) evidence for multiple mineralization and alteration events. So structural controls, and alteration and mineralization styles associated with quartz-carbonated vein gold deposits are probably the best guides for the current exploration program.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Four phases of field work were undertaken following the acquisition and consolidation of the Property by Lakeside Minerals in July 2010. The first program conducted in late 2011, involved reconnaissance sampling of a number of the gold occurrences to confirm the presence and tenure of gold reported by historical reports (Mai, 2011). Following the favourable results from the initial program, a second

program of grid cutting, mapping a geological mapping, sampling, and channel sampling, humus sampling, and ground magnetic, VLF-EM, and IP surveys were completed in the area of the Trojan Block (Mai, 2012; Loader and Bérubé, 2012) This program defined a number of targets which were tested by diamond drilling in late 2012, with the drilling intersecting gold mineralization in the Bazin Lake East occurrence area. In 2012, Lakeside performed a single northeast-trending line humus geochemical survey across the Macamic fault zone on their Chavigny claim block (Charbonneau, 2012). In March 2014, Les Explorations Carat Inc. completed the re-establishment of 11.2 km of old north-trending grid lines and ground magnetic survey (Boileau, 2014). In August 2014, a work program was conducted that consisted of visiting three locations of previous anomalous gold mineralization and complete grab and channel sampling (Justino, 2014).

The total expenditures on the property as a result of the four exploration programs was $980,249, see Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Exploration Expenditures

Category	Amount
Line cutting	$39,205
Geological Mapping	$184,695
Ground Geophysics	$131,148
Geochemistry Ground Survey	$865
Drilling	$429,425
Assays	$107,704
Field Travel	$12,017
Vehicle and ATV Rental	$30,838
Food and Accommodations	$9,764
Field supplies	$2,929
Reports and Maps	$2,760
Data compilation	$28,900
Total	***$980,249***

Field work was performed and supervised by personnel under contract to perform services to Lakeside Minerals Inc. The 2011 reconnaissance sampling on the property was performed by Jean Philippe Mai, P.Geo. The field and diamond drill programs on the Trojan Block were planned and supervised by Mario Justino, P.Geo., and the holes were logged by J.P, Mai, P.Geo. and Domonique Fleming. The diamond drill contractor on the Trojan drill program was Forages Rouillier. The ground geophysical survey over the Trojan block was performed by Abitibi Geophysics Inc. The 2014 ground magnetic survey over the Labreteche area was conducted by Les Explorations Carat Inc. and was interpreted by Pierre Boileau, ing. The humus survey over the Chavigny claims was performed by Rémi Charbonneau. P.Geo and Jean Philippe Mai, P.Geo.

9.1 Line Cutting

In June and July of 2012, Lakeside Minerals contracted *Les Explorations Carat Inc*. and *Exploration Étoc Inc.* to cut a 57.7 km of grid on the Trojan block. The grid consisted of forty-nine lines (5350E to 7750E) at 50 m spacing oriented at 026° azimuth, with five tie-lines (6400N, 6625N, 7000N, 7300N, 7700N) on an azimuth of 296°.

9.2 Prospecting and Sampling

9.2.1. 2011 Reconnaissance Sampling

In late 2011, Lakeside conducted a preliminary prospecting and geochemical sampling campaign on the Launay property. The purpose of the field work was to confirm the character and graded of a number of known mineralized occurrences with reported historical gold results. A total of 37 grab and 7 channel samples were analysed for gold and a multi-element package by ALS Minerals (Mai, 2011). Samples were collected from the Rochette, Labreteche, and Privat occurrences (Figure 7), the results of the gold analyses are included in Table 4.

Table 4: 2011 Grab and Channel sample results

Sample	Type	Length (m)	Occurrence	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Au (g/t)
740245	Grab		Privat	671158	5385965	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740246	Grab		Privat	671162	5385979	Potassic Dyke	0.033
740247	Grab		Privat	671173	5386005	Quartz Vein	0.533
740248	Grab		Privat	671174	5385997	Quartz Vein	0.332
740250	Grab		Privat	671175	5385998	Quartz Vein	0.750
740251	Grab		Privat	671177	5385999	Quartz Vein	0.498
740252	Grab		Privat	671192	5385987	Quartz Vein	0.724
740253	Grab		Privat	671205	5385986	Quartz Vein	0.988
740254	Grab		Privat	671203	5385990	Quartz Vein	0.019
740255	Block		Privat	671305	5385906	Inter. Volcanic	0.012
740256	Grab		Privat	671062	5386143	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740257	Grab		Privat	671057	5386148	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740258	Grab		Privat	671049	5386158	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740259	Grab		Privat	671031	5386170	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740260	Grab		Privat	671030	5386170	Inter. Volcanic	0.006
740299	Grab		Rochette	676075	5388253	Quartz Vein	1.080
740300	Grab		Rochette	676076	5388248	Mafic Volcanic	0.005
740301	Grab		Rochette	676073	5388247	Felsic Dyke	0.023
740302	Block		Rochette	676074	5388253	Quartz Vein	0.167
740303	Grab		Rochette	676081	5388241	Mafic Volcanic	<0.005
740304	Grab		Rochette	676098	5388242	Felsic Dyke	27.700
740305	Grab		Rochette	676056	5388269	Quartz Vein	1.190
740307	Grab		Rochette	676048	5388275	Quartz Vein	9.100
740308	Grab		Rochette	676020	5388339	Quartz Vein	0.062
740310	Grab		Rochette	676351	5388525	Quartz Vein	0.023
740311	Grab		Rochette	676366	5388497	Quartz Vein	0.011
740312	Grab		Chavigny	663983	5389473	Mafic Volcanic	0.005

Sample	Type	Length (m)	Occurrence	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Au (g/t)
740313	Grab		Labreteche	680316	5384584	Quartz Vein	0.016
740314	Grab		Labreteche	680318	5384579	Quartz Vein	0.029
740315	Grab		Labreteche	680333	5384587	Quartz Vein	0.030
740316	Channel	1.0	Labreteche	680328	5384620	Felsic Volcanic	0.007
740317	Channel	1.5	Labreteche	680335	5384616	Felsic Volcanic	0.623
740318	Channel	1.5	Labreteche	680335	5384615	Felsic Volcanic	0.665
740319	Grab		Labreteche	680338	5384599	Mafic Volcanic	0.361
740320	Grab		Labreteche	680338	5384598	Mafic Volcanic	0.167
740321	Channel	1.0	Labreteche	680337	5384596	Quartz Vein	0.099
740322	Channel	1.0	Labreteche	680357	5384611	Quartz Vein	12.550
740323	Grab		Labreteche	680359	5384611	Quartz Vein	0.137
740324	Grab		Labreteche	680607	5384615	Mafic Volcanic	0.062
740325	Block		Labreteche	680538	5384592	Quartz Vein	0.040
740326	Grab		Labreteche	680629	5384596	Mafic Volcanic	0.137
740327	Grab		Labreteche	680628	5384598	Quartz Vein	0.020
740328	Channel	1.5	Labreteche	680587	5384624	Mafic Volcanic	0.008
740329	Channel	1.5	Labreteche	680587	5384626	Mafic Volcanic	0.053

Of the 44 samples collected, 11 samples assayed above 0.5 g/t Au, 5 samples assayed above 1.0 g/t Au, and 2 samples assayed above 10.0 g/t Au (Mai, 2011). Sampling at the Labreteche occurrence returned between 0.007 and 12.55 g/t Au from a combination of 17 grab and channel samples, with the best result being 12.55 g/t Au over 1.0 m from a quartz vein and fine-grained sheared mafic volcanic rock (Table 4). Sampling completed at the Privat occurrence returned between <0.005 and 0.988 g/t Au from a total of 15 grab samples, with the best result being 0.988 g/t Au from a quartz vein with minor sulphides and ankerite (Table 4). Sampling at the Rochette occurrence returned between 0.005 and 27.7 g/t Au from 11 grab samples, with the best result from a sample of a silicified felsic dyke containing disseminate sulphides (Table 4).

9.2.1.1. Discussion

The 2011 sampling program confirmed the presence of gold mineralization associated with a number of historical gold occurrences on the Property. Gold mineralization at both the Labreteche and Privat occurrences are hosted in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks hosting quartz+/-carbonate veins and veinlets and minor sulphide mineralization, with local occurrence of felsic dykes. The similarity of the environment hosting gold in these two occurrences and the possible correlation with an east-trending structure, that extends from the Bazin Lake East occurrence through the area of the Freegold occurrence, suggests that a potential for additional gold mineralization on the property. This structural trend would appear to be a more easterly splay of the regional northwest-trending Macamic fault zone. Further work is required on all of these occurrences, and also the ground between these occurrence, to determine the nature and extent of the gold mineralization.

The Rochette occurrence is located on a separate structural trend to the north of the Bazin – Labreteche structure. However, the character of the mineralization and host environment at this occurrence appears to be similar to the gold mineralization at the Labreteche and Privat occurrence. There would appear to be a potential for additional mineral at this occurrence and along the host structure, but further work is required to investigate the potential of this occurrence.

9.2.2. 2012 Reconnaissance Sampling - Trojan Block

In June and July of 2012, Lakeside contracted Services Technominex Inc. to conduct a geological mapping, prospecting and sampling program on the Trojan claim block. A total of 602 grab and channel samples were collected and submitted to ALS Minerals for gold analyses by fire assay with an AA finish and a 48 elements ICP-MS package. Of the 602 samples collected, 48 samples assayed above 0.5 g/t Au, 23 samples assayed above 1.0 g/t Au and 2 sample assayed above 10 g/t Au (Table 5, Figure 8). Sample N179103 was taken from a schist with over 5% pyrite and assayed 10.75 g/t Au. Sample M281472 was a 59 cm channel sample of intensely altered mafic volcanic with multiple quartz, ankerite, sericite stringers and veinlets and assayed 10.15 g/t Au.

Table 5: 2012 rocks samples that returned greater than 0.5 g/t

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock Type	Mineralization	Au (g/t)
179005	668123	5387613	Block	Intermediate Volcanic	5-10% pyrite	1.885
179012	669450	5386811	Block	Schist	trace pyrite	0.737
179014	669219	5387088	Grab	Intermediate Volcanic	trace pyrite	0.668
179015	669168	5387102	Grab	Quartz vein	<1% pyrite	1.075
179016	669092	5387273	Grab	Andesite		0.722
179041	668046	5387653	Grab	Andesite	1-2% pyrite	3.940
179044	668050	5387649	Grab	Granite		0.747
179054	669429	5386841	Block	Schist	trace pyrite	0.668
179055	669420	5386852	Grab	Quartz vein	trace pyrite	0.667
179071	668079	5387658	Block	Quartz vein	2% pyrite	1.535
179072	668077	5387656	Grab	Schist	2% pyrite	0.981
179075	668086	5387632	Grab	Tuff	1% pyrite	1.260
179077	668091	5387639	Grab	Quartz vein	2% pyrite	0.516
179078	668091	5387640	Grab	Quartz vein	1% pyrite	0.686
179092	668110	5387624	Grab	Intermediate Volcanic	2-5% pyrite	0.628
179097	668112	5387651	Grab	Quartz vein	5% pyrite	0.931
179099	668108	5387655	Grab	Quartz vein	1% pyrite	0.629
179102	668049	5387644	Grab	Quartz vein	2% pyrite	1.470
179103	668060	5387653	Grab	Schist	>5% pyrite	10.750
179104	668059	5387652	Grab	Schist	2% pyrite	0.796
179105	668062	5387655	Grab	Schist	5-10% pyrite	1.430
179108	668144	5387581	Grab	Qtz vein	trace sulphides	1.965
179162	668625	5387529	Grab	Schist	PY 1-2%	0.551
179227	669087	5387261	Block	andesite	PY 1%	0.584
281070	668634	5387306	Grab	Crystal Tuff	2-3% de pyrite, trace sphalerite	0.748
281127	668033	5387699	Grab	Tuff	Locally 5% pyrite	0.514
281134	668086	5387676	Grab	Quartz vein	Trace pyrite	0.836
281135	668086	5387676	Grab	Aplite		4.160
281140	668059	5387657	Channel (0.85m)	Tuff		1.345

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Rock Type	Mineralization	Au (g/t)
281141	668058	5387658	Channel (1m)	Quartz vein		0.623
281143	668057	5387656	Channel (0.9m)	Tuff		1.225
281145	668056	5387654	Channel (0.95m)	Tuff	2-3% pyrite	0.842
281149	668087	5387676	Channel(0.97m)	Quartz vein and aplite		3.970
281154	668462	5387466	Grab	Aplite	5 % de pyrite	0.873
281322	669370	5386862	Grab	Quartz	No pyrite	1.040
281370	669298	5387310	Grab	Quartz		0.644
281410	668525	5387301	Grab	Quartz		2.530
281466	668080	5387633	Channel (1m)	Andesite		1.965
281467	668081	5387633	Channel (1.05m)	Crystal Tuff	1% pyrite	2.110
281468	668081	5387634	Channel (0.97m)	Crystal Tuff		8.280
281471	668084	5387638	Channel (0.97m)	Diorite + schist		8.530
281472	668085	5387639	Channel (1.03m)	Tuff	Weak pyrite	10.150
281475	668088	5387643	Channel (0.38+ 0.69m)	Schist		1.505
281486	668046	5387645	Channel (1.02m)	Crystal Tuff		2.040
740689	668049	5387645	Grab	Intermediate Volcanic	1-2% sulphides	2.000
740692	668045	5387655	Grab	Andesite	1-2% pyrite	1.465
740693	668092	5387644	Grab	Quartz vein	1-2% pyrite	0.925

9.2.2.1 Discussion

The 2012 field mapping and sampling program identified the presence and high grade of the gold mineralization at the Bazin Lake East occurrence. Gold mineralization is associated with shears and altered mafic volcanic rocks with minor amounts of disseminated sulphide mineralization (sample N179103; Table 5) or with quartz +/- carbonate veins and veinlets hosted by sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks with up to 5% disseminated pyrite (sample M281472; Table 5). The best gold mineralization is mainly restricted to the area of the Bazin Lake East occurrence, and the historical trenches associated with that occurrence. The descriptions of gold mineralization are similar to those for the field sample collected from the Privat, Labreteche and Rochette occurrences, and appear to be associated with the sample structure as the Privat and Labreteche. With the large number of samples collected during this program, the extension of the higher grade gold mineralization to the southeast would appear to be limited, although there is a 2.54 g/t Au sample located approximately 550 m to the southeast (N281410; Table 5) indicating that there is still a potential for gold mineralization in this area. The possible strike extension to the northwest is still open.

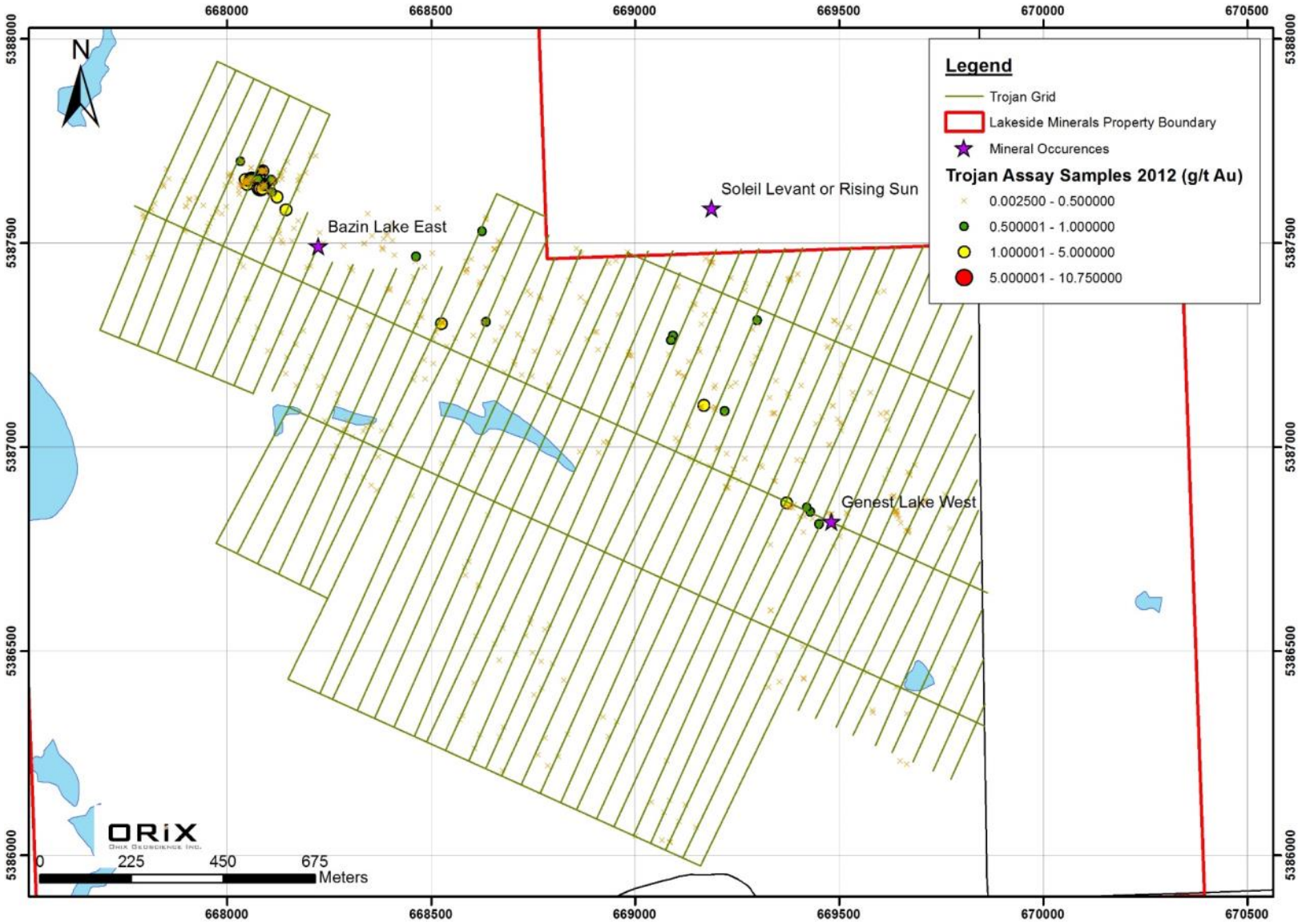

Figure 7: Sample locations from Lakeside 2012 field program on the Trojan Block

9.2.3. 2012 Reconnaissance Sampling – Eastern claims

A number of samples were collected from other areas located on the eastern portion of the property (Table 6). A total of 6 samples were collected from the Rochette occurrence, consisting of 3 grab and 3 chip samples. The best result was a 4.72 g/t Au over 0.70 m from a quartz vein next to the Rochette Pit. One sample was collected from along the Labreteche River, southeast of the Labreteche showing and the other from an outcrop along the power line southwest of the Freegold occurrence. Neither of these samples returned anomalous gold values.

Table 6: 2012 samples collected on the eastern portion of the property.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Date	Area	Type	Length (m)	Rock Type	Au (g/t)
M740342	676071	5388252	03/05/2012	Rochette	Grab		Quartz Vein	0.012
M740343	676018	5388283	03/05/2012	Rochette	Grab		Quartz Vein	0.009
M740344	676096	5388242	03/05/2012	Rochette	Chip	0.50	Felsic Intrusive	0.077
M740345	676101	5388239	03/05/2012	Rochette	Grab		Quartz Vein	2.00
M740347	676100	5388242	03/05/2012	Rochette	Chip	0.70	Quartz Vein	4.72
M740348	676103	5388240	03/05/2012	Rochette	Chip	1.00	Felsic Intrusive	0.02
M740649	675527	5384425	02/06/2012	Privat	Grab		Felsic Volcanic	-0.005
N179119	680711	5384495	11/07/2012	Labreteche	Grab		Andesite	-0.005

9.2.4 2014 Reconnaissance Sampling

In August 2014, Lakeside retained Mario Justino, P.Geo. and Mr. Jean Robert of Explorations Carat Inc. to conduct a work program that consisted of visiting three targeted locations and conducting grab and channel sampling. A total 10 grab and 11 channel samples were collected and submitted for Au assay and a 48 element analytical package at ALS Minerals (Justino, 2014). A total of 6 grab samples and 4 channel samples were collected from trenches and pits in the area of the Freegold South occurrence (Figure 7). Quartz veining consisted of white, millimeter to centimeter irregular, quartz+/- carbonate veins which varied in orientation and attitude from near vertical to very shallow dipping. The rocks sampled consisted of fine-grained, foliated, iron-carbonate altered intermediate volcanic rocks hosting trace to 3%, fine-grained pyrite with locally bright green fuchsite(?) along foliation planes in zones up to 15 cm wide. Foliation varies from 124^{o} to 149^{o}, dipping 70^{o}.

Six samples assayed below 0.019 ppm Au. Four channel samples assayed above 0.100 ppm Au: from 0.108 ppm Au to 0.666 ppm Au (Table 7). The best results were 3 of the channel samples that returned 0.251 ppm Au over 1 m; 0.108 ppm Au over 0.6 m and 0.666 ppm Au over 0.5 m associated with increased sulphide content and presence of quartz veining.

Table 7: Summary of 2014 assay samples

Location 1 - Freegold Zone

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Rock type	Mineralization	Au (g/t)
P214901	675000	5386022	Grab	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	Trace pyrite	<0.005
P214902	675000	5386019	Grab	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	2-3% pyrite	0.206
P214903	674997	5386017	Grab	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	1-3% pyrite	0.008
P214904	674997	5386017	Grab	Quartz vein	Trace pyrite	0.006
P214905	674970	5386009	Grab	Quartz vein	1-3% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite	0.029
P214906	674968	5386008	Grab	Intermediate Volcanic	1-3% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite	0.01
P214907	674992	5386004	Channel (0.5m)	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	1-3% pyrite	0.019
P214908	674992.2	5386005	Channel (1m)	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	1-5% pyrite	0.251
P214909	674992.7	5386006	Channel (0.6m)	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	1-3% pyrite	0.108
P214910	674994.1	5386008	Channel (0.5m)	Ankerite altered intermediate volcanic	1-10% pyrite	0.666

Location 2 - Minorca Zone

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Rock type	Mineralization	Au (g/t)
P214911	675834.1	5386796	Channel (1m)	Intermediate Volcanic	1-10% pyrite	0.006
P214912	675835	5386795	Channel (0.5m)	Intermediate Volcanic	1-10% pyrite	0.006
P214913	675836.8	5386794	Channel (1m)	Intermediate Volcanic	1-10% pyrite	0.008
P214914	675422	5386503	Grab	Felsic Volcanic	1-3% pyrite	0.009
P214915	675422	5386503	Channel (0.5m)	Felsic Volcanic	1-3% pyrite	<0.005
P214916	675422	5386503	Channel (0.5m)	Felsic Volcanic.	1-2% pyrite	<0.005

Location 3 - Freegold South Zone

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Rock type	Mineralization	Au (g/t)
P214917	676214	5383776	Grab	Intermediate volcanic (andesite?)	Trace pyrite	0.007
P214918	676616	5383621	Grab	Intermediate volcanic (andesite?)	1-3% pyrite	0.047
P214919	676616	5383621	Channel (1m)	Intermediate volcanic (andesite?)	1% pyrite	0.018
P214920	676737	5383867	Channel (1m)	Intermediate volcanic (andesite?)	1% pyrite	0.005
P214921	676855	5384155	Grab	Intermediate to mafic volcanic	Trace pyrite	<0.005

A total of 5 channel samples and 1 grab sample were collected from an area northeast of the Freegold South occurrence where historical sampling returned 0.13 g/t Au to 7.07 g/t Au (GM51615, GM51963) associated with massive magnetite. No massive magnetite was located, and outcrop consisted of fine grained, massive to weakly foliated felsic volcanic to a medium grained, well foliated intermediate volcanic hosting <1%, disseminated pyrite. Two channel samples and one grab sample were collected form the area the felsic volcanic rocks and three channel samples were collected from the highly magnetic intermediate volcanic rocks. Samples returned between <0.005 ppm Au and 0.008 ppm Au (Table 7).

An area located south and southeast of the Freegold occurrence had historical gold anomalies in separate soil and humus sampling programs. The humus sampling identified a northwest-trending gold in humus anomaly up to 480 ppb Au (GM54550). Outcrop in the area was comprised of largely massive, rarely pillowed, medium-grained, intermediate volcanic rocks. A total 5 samples were collected: 3 grab and 2 channel samples which returned assay results of between <0.005 ppm Au and 0.047 ppm Au (Table 7).

9.2.4.1 Discussion

Although the assay results for the sampling in the Freegold South occurrence area were not significant and would not appear to substantiate the historical results, this program was limited in scope. The best assay was 0.66 g/t Au indicating that the occurrence does host gold mineralization. A larger scale test of this area is required and should include mechanical trenching and stripping to better expose the bedrock so that the nature of the alteration and structure at the occurrence can be understood and more sampling can be completed.

9.3 Geophysics

9.3.1. 2012 Abitibi Geophysics Survey – Trojan Grid

Between July 26th and September 10th, 2012, Abitibi Geophysics was contracted to complete a total of 56.6 line-km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM and 49.925 line-km of dipole-dipole IP survey over the Trojan grid, see Figure 9 (Loader, 2012). A total of 28 magnetic lineaments, 36 polarizable trends and 13 VLF-EM conductors, 10 of which are combined magnetic and VLF-EM trends, were identified on the property.

9.3.1.1. Discussion

The magnetic survey would appear to identify the divergence of the northwest-trending Macamic fault zone and the more easterly trending Bazin-Labreteche structure, with the Macamic being associated with the southwest-trending strong IP response and the Bazin-Labreteche being associated with a weaker response trending through the area of the Genest Lake occurrence. The best gold mineralization would appear to be associated with this weaker easterly trending structure.

9.3.2. 2014 Magnetic Survey - Labreteche Occurrence area

In March 2014, Les Explorations Carat Inc. completed the re-establishment of 11.2 km of old north-trending grid lines in the area east of the Labreteche occurrence, on the northeast portion of the property (Figure 7). The grid lines were north-trending with spacing varying between 50 and 100 m along which 25 m stations were established. A total of 10.4 km of ground magnetic survey were completed using a Geometrics Unimag II magnetometer (Boileau, 2014). The survey outlined a west-trending magnetic anomaly on the west side of the grid.

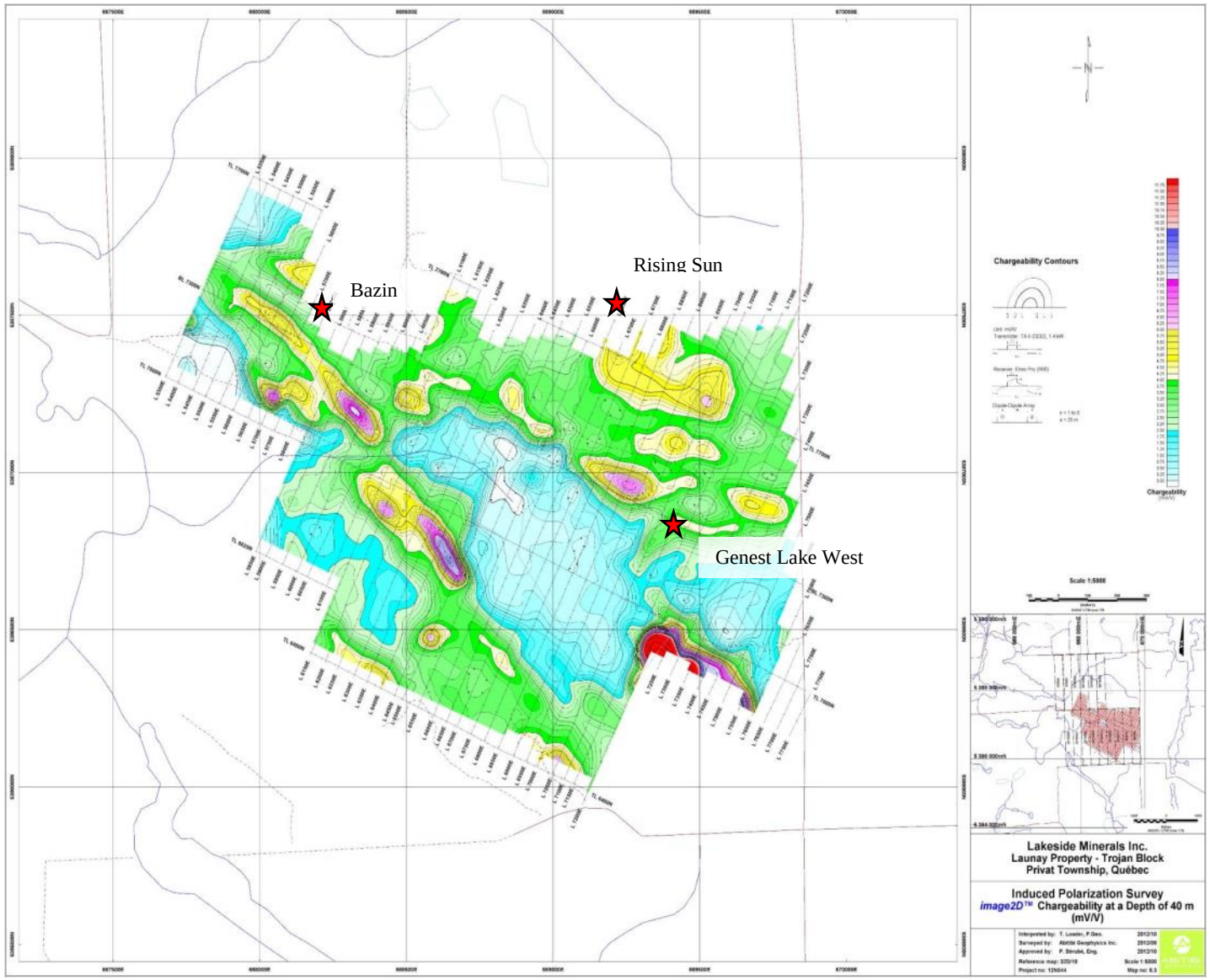

Figure 9: 2012 Ground IP Survey over the Trojan Block

Figure 8: 2012 Ground IP Survey over Trojan Block 9.4 Humus Survey

9.4.1. Humus Survey - Chavigny Block

On May 15th, 2012, a humus survey was completed by Rémi Charbonneau and Jean-Phillipe Mai along a continuous NNE-SSW line across the Macamic Deformation zone located in the central portion of the Chavigny claim block, near the Indice 88-04 showing, see Figure 10 (Charbonneau, 2012). A total of 41 samples were taken at 25 meter spacing, with sample depths ranging between 0 to 10cm on drained terrain and 30 to 70cm in swampy areas where thick accumulations of organic material are present. The samples were approximately 200 grams and were collected in paper bags to facilitate drying. Of the 41 samples taken, only 40 samples were shipped to Acme Laboratories for analysis. At the southern portion of the line, stations CH004 and CH005, the stations returned anomalous gold values, assaying 14.4 ppb Au and 12 ppb Au respectively (Figure 10).

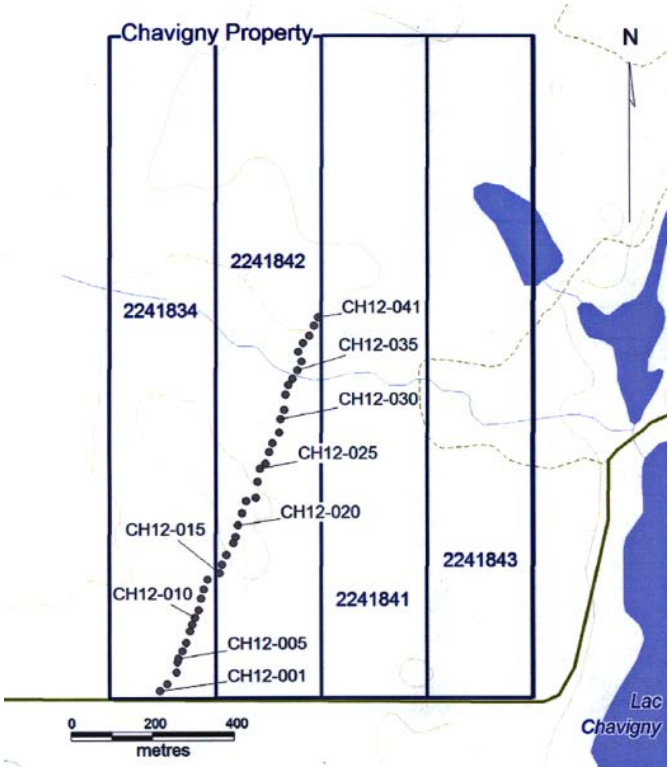

Figure 9: 2012 Humus geochemical survey on the Chavigny Block

9.4.2. Humus Survey - Trojan Block

Between August 8th and September 11th, 2012, a humus sampling survey was completed over the Trojan grid. A total of 893 samples were taken along the grid at 50 meter spacing, with the exception of a few samples that were up to 150m apart.

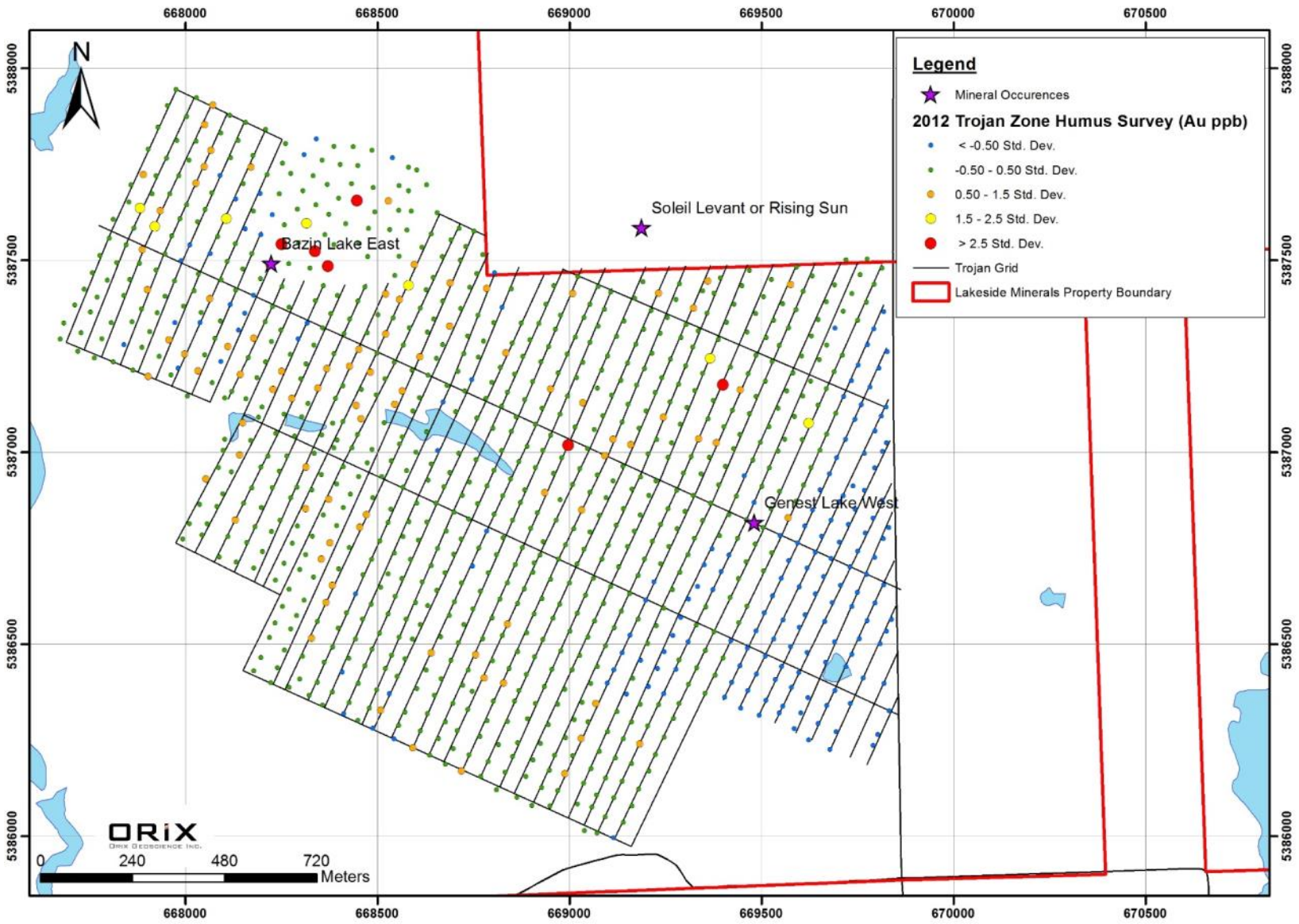

Figure 10: 2012 Humus sample results as a standard deviation (Std. Dev.)

9.4.2.1. DISCUSSION

The best sample from the Trojan Block humus survey is TR-2165 which is located at 5850E and 7400N and returned 442.1 ppb Au. This sample was taken over an outcrop with poorly developed humus so the high assay could potentially be caused by a small piece of bedrock contaminating the humus sample. However, this high sample falls with an anomalous group of samples which appears to correlate well with the possible strike extension of the known mineralization (Figure 11). A pattern of higher Au in humus results would appear to correlate with the known gold mineralization and the trend in bedrock gold sampling result. The humus results suggest this method may be useful for the identification of target areas worth further investigation. Further work should be completed to test the usefulness of the humus sampling with a trenching and striking program in the area of a number of the humus anomalies to attempt to identify a bedrock source.

10.0 DRILLING

In late October to December 2012, Lakeside contracted Forages Rouillier, based out of Amos, Quebec, to complete thirteen NQ diamond drill holes on the Trojan block of the property, totalling 3,981m. The core was logged by Jean-Phillipe Mai and Dominique Fleming, both Lakeside Minerals employees at the time of the drill program. The drill hole locations are summarized in Table 8.

The azimuth and inclination of all drill holes were measured using a Reflex multi-shot down hole survey instrument. Measurements were made just below the casing and at subsequent 30 meter intervals. The Reflex survey data is summarized in the header section on each of the drill hole logs.

The location of each drill hole was recorded by an averaged GPS reading. Based on this control, accuracy of hole positioning is estimated to be less than 5 meters from the averaged GPS reading. All provided coordinates are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection using the North American Datum (NAD) 83 in Zone 17.

Table 8: Summary of Lakeside Minerals 2012 Drill Program

DDH Number	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
LKTR-001	668035	5387588	30	-45	225
LKTR-002	668129	5387538	30	-45	216
LKTR-003	668214	5387492	30	-45	222
LKTR-004	668153	5387473	30	-45	300
LKTR-005	668056	5387510	30	-45	288
LKTR-006	668020	5387541	30	-45	294
LKTR-007	667964	5387564	30	-45	300
LKTR-008	667873	5387604	30	-45	312
LKTR-009	667864	5387693	30	-45	246
LKTR-010	667939	5387630	30	-45	237
LKTR-011	667964	5387444	30	-45	438
LKTR-012	667878	5387498	30	-45	447
LKTR-013	667788	5387537	30	-45	456

Samples for LKTR-001 to LKTR-007 were submitted for analyses. Analyses of samples from LKTR-008 to LKTR-013 were not completed. Of the seven holes analysed, the entire core was sampled, and a total of 1,452 samples were analysed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish completed by ALS-Chemex. Information concerning the lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization was logged and entered into an access drill hole database. All intervals of core were digitally photographed

Of the 7 holes that were samples, all the holes except for LKTR-001 returned assays above 1 g/t. Hole LKTR-004, from 112.5-114m, returned 7.08 g/t Au and was hosted in a quartz vein with tourmaline and between 1-2% pyrite. Hole LKTR-005, from 163.5-165m, returned 17.9 g/t Au and was hosted in a schist with weak sericitization and silicification and 15% quartz-albite-tourmaline veining with up to 1% pyrite. Table 9 summarizes the best assay results from the 2012 drill program. Figure 12 shows the historical drill results for the Trojan zone. Figure 13 shows the Lakeside drill hole traces with their assay results.

Table 9: Summary of best assay from 2012 Trojan Drill Program

Hole ID		**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**
LKTR-001	anomalous	78	123	45	0.16
	includes	*81.5*	*82.5*	*1*	*0.68*
	includes	*82.5*	*83.8*	*1.3*	*0.74*
	includes	*89*	*90.5*	*1.5*	*0.55*
LKTR-002	anomalous	39	48.9	9.9	0.51
	includes	*43.5*	*45*	*1.5*	*1.04*
	includes	*47.4*	*48.9*	*1.5*	*1.65*
LKTR-003	anomalous	72	99	27	0.1
LKTR-003	anomalous	115.5	126.7	11.2	0.29
	includes	*121.5*	*123*	*1.5*	*1.47*
LKTR-003	anomalous	138	174	36	0.12
LKTR-004		90	91.5	1.5	1.32
LKTR-004	anomalous	102	120	18	1.65
	includes	*104.9*	*106.5*	*1.6*	*4.82*
	includes	*111*	*112.5*	*1.5*	*1.3*
	includes	*112.5*	*114*	*1.5*	*7.08*
	includes	*114*	*115.5*	*1.5*	*2.51*
	includes	*115.5*	*117*	*1.5*	*2.15*
LKTR-004		135	136.5	1.5	2.52
LKTR-005		145.5	210	64.5	1.23
	includes	*163.5*	*165*	*1.5*	*17.9*
	includes	*165*	*166.5*	*1.5*	*2.72*
	includes	*199.5*	*201*	*1.5*	*29*
LKTR-006		117.2	122.7	5.5	1.24
	includes	*117.2*	*117.9*	*0.7*	*1.31*
	includes	*117.9*	*118.8*	*0.9*	*3.92*
	includes	*121.5*	*122.7*	*1.2*	*1.06*
LKTR-006		159	159.5	0.5	1.44
LKTR-006	anomalous	175.5	201	25.5	0.25
	includes	*184.5*	*186*	*1.5*	*2.41*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
LKTR-006	anomalous	220.5	225	4.5	0.81
	includes	*220.5*	*222*	*1.5*	*1.96*
LKTR-007		82.2	83.3	1.1	1.1
		129.7	130.3	0.6	1.04

10.1 2012 Diamond Drill Holes

10.1.1 LKTR-001

LKTR-001 was 225 meters long and intersected moderately to well foliated mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with occasional metre scale beds of felsic volcanoclastic rocks, aplites, granodiorites and diorites. The mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks are moderately to strongly silicified and carbonatized with occasional intervals with fuchsite alteration suggesting an ultramafic composition. A mafic schist becomes more prominent down the hole and has been interpreted to be strongly deformed volcanic rocks. The aplites are a beige, fine-grained unit with sharp contacts with the volcanic rocks. A number of granodiorite dykes have been described as containing hornblende and having a weak magnetic response. Diorite dykes are described as medium-grained chlorite-rich units with a pinkish tint in some cases. A similar unit observed in a channel sample of Trench 3 was considered by the author to be a lamprophyre. Millimetre to centimetre scale white to grey quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets are common along the foliation of the mafic volcanic rocks. Trace to 1% fine-grained pyrite is common through the hole.

Mineralization in this hole occurs between 78.0 and 123.0 m over an interval described as containing mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, and two aplite dykes intruding a schist, with the lower schist described as hosting tourmaline, ankerite, and carbonate veins throughout. The character of the lithologies and veins hosting the best gold values is variable with the upper two intervals hosted by volcanic and the lower being hosted by a mafic schist.

10.1.2 LKTR-002

LKTR-002 was a 205 meter long hole that intersected moderately to well foliated mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks with occasional metre scale beds of felsic volcanoclastic rocks, aplites granodiorites, syenite, and diorites. The mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks are moderately to strongly silicified and carbonatized with occasional intervals with fuchsite alteration suggesting an ultramafic composition. A banded intermediate tuff between 72 and 80 m may be a primary feature or could represent differential alteration. Mafic schist is more abundant than in hole LKTR-001, starting at 81m down the hole, and has been interpreted to be strongly deformed volcanic rocks. The division between the aplites and granodiorites is less distinct with a two intervals are described as being aphanitic granodiorite. Diorite has been used to describe an amygdaloidal unit in the upper portion of the hole. An aphanitic diabase at 139.3m has a pinkish dark green colour and may be a lamprophyre. A similar unit observed in a channel sample of Trench 3 was considered by the author to be a lamprophyre. Massive, dark pinkish green syenites were intersected in the lowest portions of the hole. Millimetre to centimetre scale white to grey quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets are common along the foliation of the mafic volcanic rocks. Trace to 1% fine-grained pyrite is common through the hole.

Mineralization in this hole occurs between 39 and 48.9 m, with anomalous zones at 64.5-72m, 96.0-115.5m, and 156.0-165.1m. The 39-49m interval is hosted by the banded intermediate tuff cut by quartz-

carbonate veins and trace to 1% disseminated sulphide. The 64-72m interval consists of a mixed intermediate tuff and felsic tuff with >50% quartz-carbonate veins in the upper portion of this interval. A mafic schist was intersected between 96-115m, which is bounded to the low side by an aplite, and includes a brown altered interval between 98 and 102 m. A fuchsitic alteration is evident in the next to the aplite suggesting that the schist is in part ultramafic in composition. The lower interval of 156-165m is a non-descript unit that was logged as a schist but could also be described as a mafic volcanic.

10.1.3 LKTR-003

LKTR-003 is a 222 meter hole which intersected interbanded mafic schist, intermediate volcanic, and felsic volcanic with aplite, syenite and diorite. The mafic schist and volcanic rocks are well foliated with numerous quartz+/-carbonate veins and veinlets along the foliation. Two aplite dykes are described in the hole and it resembles the aplite in the other holes both in texture and colour and by being bounded by schist. The syenite dykes are massive purplish units that resemble the dykes intersected in the previous holes and also appear to be more competent units bounded by schists. The diorites are massive with at least one sharp contact suggesting a later intrusive event unrelated to the volcanic rocks. Alteration consists of strong ankerite, silicification and moderate chloritization with fuchsite intervals suggests some of the schist had an original ultramafic composition.

Mineralization was intersected at 72.0-99.0m, and 115.5-126.7m, and 138.0-174.0m. The interval between 72.0-99.0m includes two aplite schists bound by fuchsitic altered mafic schist. Some of the schists in this interval are bleached and probably strongly silicified. Between 115.5-126.7m, a mafic schist is intruded towards the base by a syenite dykes. The schist includes a 10 cm brecciated and hematitic interval. The syenite at the base of the interval is brecciated and altered and not as easily distinguished from the schist as the dyke higher in the hole. The lower interval is only anomalous and quite variable in character over the length of the interval. Between 145-165 m, the core is lighter in colour as a result of strong silicification and carbonatization.

10.1.4 LKTR-004

LKTR-004 is a 300 meter long hole that intersected interbanded mafic schist and mafic volcanic rocks with occasional metre scale intervals of felsic volcanic rocks and aplite. Schist and aplite are most abundant in the central portion of the drill hole. The interval between 105 and 130 m is lighter green with abundant quartz+/- carbonate veins and the lighter colour could be a result of intense silicification. Two aphanitic gabbro, one diorite, and one diabase dyke were recorded in the drill log but the difference between these units is not readily evident, and they could be more massive, less deformed volcanic rocks rather than later intrusives. Alteration is variably, pervasive silicification and sericitization with fuchsitic intervals indicative of an original ultramafic composition. Hematite staining appears to be related fracturing, and possibly brittle faulting. Quartz veins and veinlets are common through the hole and generally along the foliation but some later veins appear to cut the foliation.

Mineralization is most significant between 102-120m, with a short interval at 135.0-136.5m, and anomalous mineralization from 160.5-216.0m. The interval between 102-120m is interbanded, light green, mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastic/aplite with abundant quartz+/- carbonate veins. The lighter green is probably a result of intense silicification. The best gold values within this broad interval are hosted by the felsic volcanic/ aplite cut by quartz-tourmaline veins with disseminated pyrite. The interval 135-136.5m is a mafic schist with abundant quartz-albite veins and veinlets. Between 160-216m, the anomalous gold values are hosted by interbanded intermediate volcanic and aplite with the aplite bounded by mafic schist. The mineralization in this hole may correlate with a hole above (18-GM00127A) if the

interpretation of the trace of the mineralization is more sinuous, but does not correlate well with the mineralization in the undercut hole Pl87-24-GM47532.

10.1.5 LKTR-005

LKTR-005 is a 288 meter drill hole that intersected chloritic mafic schist with interbanded mafic to intermediate volcanic rock intruded by a number of gabbro or diabase and one aplite dyke. The volcanic rocks are well foliated with abundant quartz-calcite/carbonate +/-chlorite veins and veinlets along the foliation. Alteration consists of variable carbonatization and sericitization with lesser silicification, and hematitization associated with brittle fracturing. Some schist intervals have a fuchsitic alteration suggesting an original ultramafic volcanic composition. The gabbro and diabase are foliated to a lesser degree than the volcanic rocks and, as in LKTR-004, are probably more massive volcanic rocks. The aplite has sharp contacts, more massive texture and the distinctive lighter green colour observed in the other drill holes and appears to be a later intrusive. There is an approximately 5 m thick interval towards the base of the hole described as talc-chlorite schist.

Mineralization was intersected at 145-210 m with the best values between 163.5-166.5 and 199.5-201 m. These intervals are hosted by mafic schist with minor interbanded volcanic rocks and abundant quartz+/-sericite+/-fuchsite+/-albite veins up to 0.5 m thick, with up to 25% vein material between 163.5-166.5 m with 1% pyrite. Between 199.5-201 m, a silicified chlorite schist with abundant quartz veins and trace to 1% pyrite hosts the gold mineralization. The mineralized intervals in this hole resemble the intervals in the earlier holes more than the silicified interval with quartz-tourmaline veins intersected in hole LKTR-004.

10.1.6 LKTR-006

LKTR-006 is a 294 meter drill hole that intersected chloritic mafic schist with interbanded intermediate schist intruded by a number of aplite dykes and one diorite dyke. The volcanic rocks are well foliated with abundant cm-scale quartz-calcite veins parallel to the foliation. Alteration consists of predominately ankeritization and sericitization with lesser silicification, limonitization and chloritization. From 187.7 to 217.5m, the mafic schist contains sporadic intervals with weak to moderate fuchsite alteration suggesting an original ultramafic volcanic composition. The aplite dykes are described as being pinkish-grey and aphanitic, with very sharp contacts.

Mineralization was intersected at 117.2 to 222m with the best values between 117.2-122.7m, 184.5-186m and 220.5-222m. The interval between 117.2 to 122.7m, is a mix of quartz veins with tourmaline and aplite dykes. This interval is locally brecciated with up to 20% cubic pyrite. This interval contains moderate ankerization, weak sericitization and weak silicification. The interval between 184.5 and 186m is a mafic schist with up to 10% 1-20mm sized quartz veins aligned parallel to foliation. No mineralization was observed in this interval. The interval between 220.5 and 222m, is hosted in a mafic schist with 1-5mm quartz veinlets and 1% pyrite, locally up to 5% pyrite.

10.1.7 LKTR-007

LKTR-007 was a 300 meter long hole that intersected moderately to well foliated mafic to intermediate schist with occasional metre scale beds of felsic volcanoclastic rocks, aplites and granites. The schist contains weak to strong sericitization and contain numerous intervals with fuchsite alteration suggesting an ultramafic composition. The mafic to intermediate schist contains 1-3% mm-scale quartz veining throughout the unit. A 2.3m quartz vein was intersected from 104.8 to 107.1m and contained

approximately 2% disseminated pyrite with localized areas containing up to 20% pyrite. From 162.2 to 189.7m, there are six <1m aplite dykes which contain trace pyrite.

Mineralization in this hole is localized to two intervals, 82.2-83.3m and 129.7 to 130.3m. The 82.2-83.3m interval is hosted by a banded felsic tuff with strong ankerite alteration, 2% pyrite and 25% quartz vein with 2% tourmaline in the vein. The 129.7-130.3m is hosted in an intermediate tuff with strong ankerite alteration and 40% vitreous quartz with 1-2% cubic to disseminated pyrite.

10.2 Discussion

Mineralization intersected during the 2012 diamond drill program is consistently associated with quartz+/-carbonate veins and veinlets and trace to 1% sulphides hosted in sheared and altered mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks intruded by diorite and aplite dykes. Alteration in the volcanic rocks is generally strong to intense, pervasive carbonate, iron-carbonate, silicification, sericite and chlorite which also appears to have affected the diorite and aplite dykes to varying degrees. The deformation is generally strong to intense, particularly along the margins of the more competent lithologies. There does not appear to be a consistent character to the veins hosting gold mineralization, or the host rock, between drill holes. Tourmaline is more commonly noted as being associated with late white quartz-carbonate veins and minor sulphides in the higher grade intervals within holes LKTR-004 and -005, and is mentioned associated with some mineralized intersections in the other holes, but is not consistently noted with all of the better intersections. This lack of consistency may be that the tourmaline was present but not noted, or could be that there is more than one vein set that is mineralized. Identification of the veins or alteration hosting gold mineralization is hindered in part to the use of 1.5 m long sample lengths resulting in the inclusion of a variety of material in a single sample. Although separation of the numerous vein types in the initial sampling would have resulted in a very large number of small samples, more detailed sampling would have been helpful in better understanding the controls on gold mineralization. A detailed examination of the intervals with the better assay results may identify a vein set or a vein set alteration combination to concentrate on during subsequent drilling programs.

This drill program was the first program for Lakeside Minerals, and the geological interpretation of the controls on mineralization have not been well developed. The sections have relied on past geological models and the mineralization often does not appear to be continuous. However, this is not necessarily an indication that the mineralization is cut-off as there does not appear to have been a detailed development of a structural model on the controls on gold mineralization. It is common for gold mineralization to have a plunge component in part controlling the continuity, and it was not obvious from the data provided that the structure, and plunge, had been considered in the interpretations. A detailed three dimensional model of all the drill data for the Trojan Block is required to properly assess the controls on mineralization before any further statement can be made on the continuity of mineralization.

There appears to have been some inconsistencies in the lithologic classifications during this drill program, but considering the high degree of alteration and deformation, these inconsistencies can be corrected with further work. Fuchsite is reported in a number of intervals, indicative of an ultramafic composition for some of the volcanic rocks. Some diorites have volcanic textures, some appear to be diorites, and others have a pinkish tint suggesting that massive flows, diorite and possibly a mafic syenite have been given the same classification. The separation between the aplites and granodiorites may also be subjective and related to the higher occurrence of aplites within the schistose intervals and the coarser grained granodiorites within the volcanic intervals rather than a compositional difference. A detailed relogging with the some geochemical sampling would be helpful in the better classification of the lithologies, and a better classification would be helpful in the development of a better geological model for the controls on mineralization.

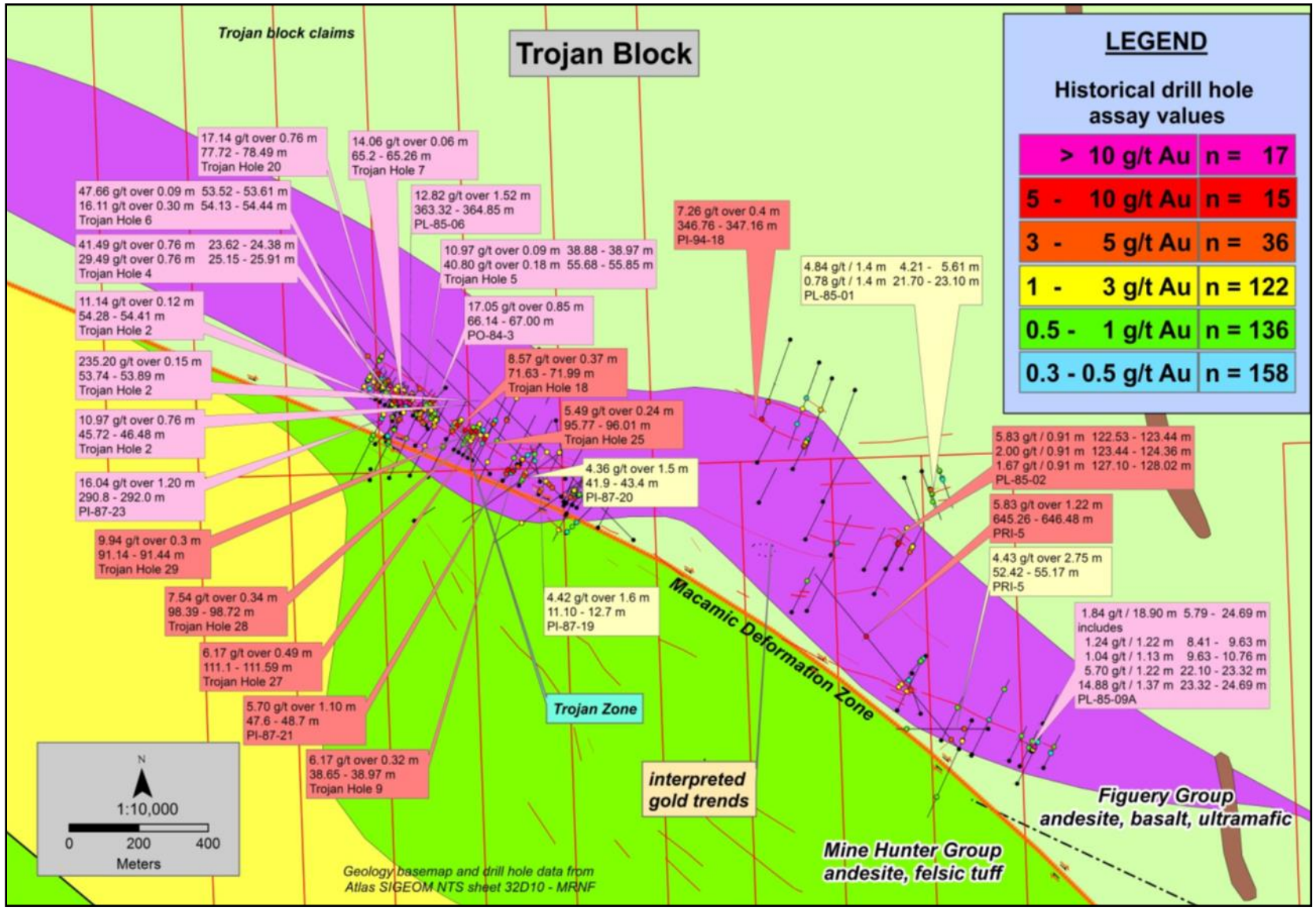

Figure 11: Historical drill hole intersections (Lakeside Minerals, 2013).

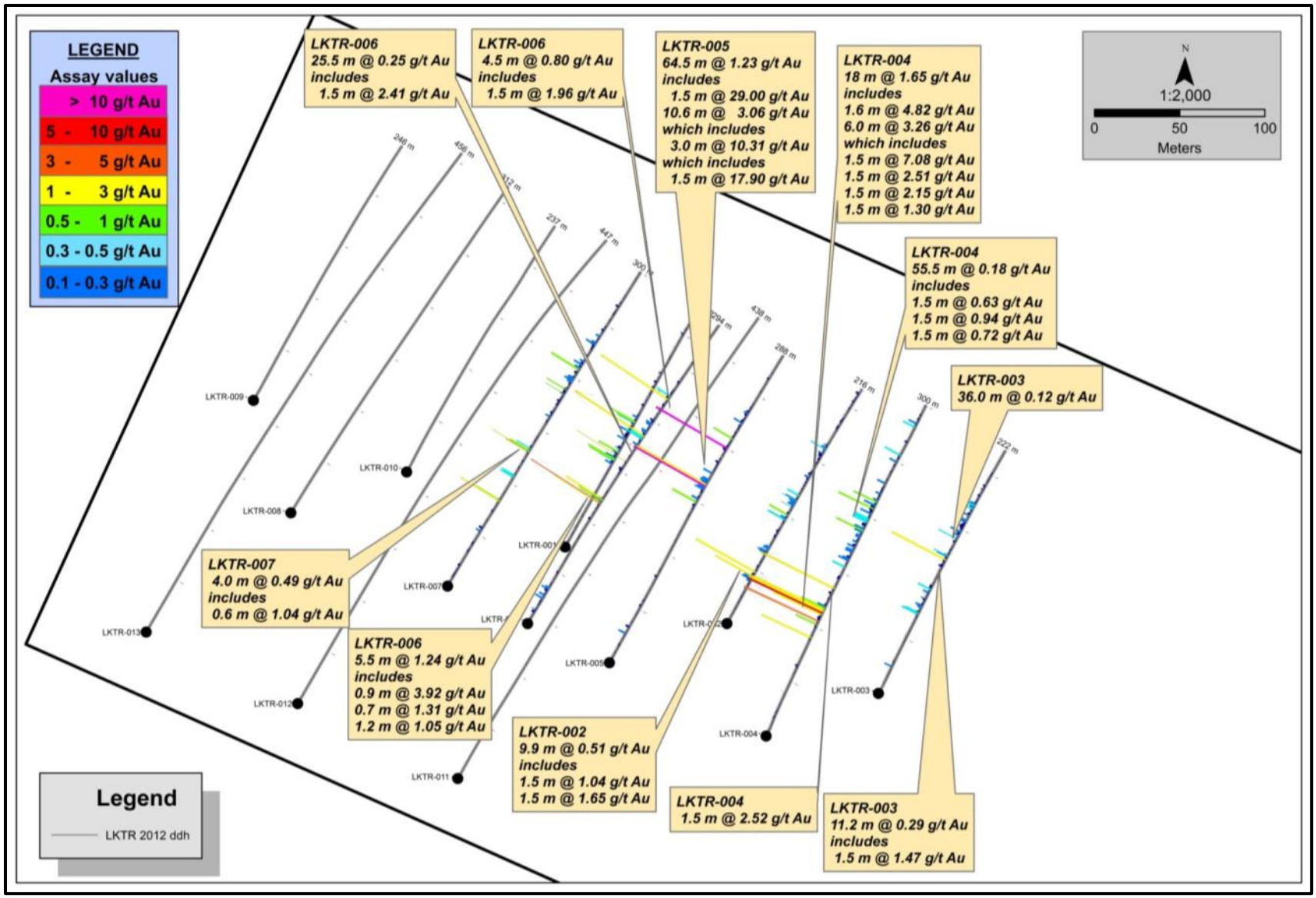

Figure 12: 2012 Lakeside Mineral drill hole traces with assay results (Lakeside Minerals, 2013).

10.3 Sample Methodology and Approach

10.3.1 Geotechnical Logging

The rock quality designation (RQD), and level of core recovery for the 2012 drill holes was recorded prior to the lithologic logging. The length of core between drillers' blocks, a 3 m interval, was measured to determine core recovery. An RQD was determined over the interval by measuring the cumulative length of pieces of competent core which were 10 cm or greater in length as a percentage of the total length. Core recovery was generally > 95% with the exception of a few highly fractured zones. The number of joints within each interval was also recorded.

10.3.2 Core Logging and Sampling

The drill core was logged and photographed, four boxes at a time. The logs recorded the different lithologies; alteration types, mineralization, position and orientations of veins, fractures, RQD and other structures.

The sampling protocol was that the sample widths would be appropriate for the width of the mineralogy, lithology, vein, structure, or alteration zone within the limits of a maximum sample length of 1.5 m and a minimum sample length of 0.3 m. There were 35 samples that did not adhere to the sampling protocol with the sample lengths being greater than 1.5m.

The entire drill core was sampled with each interval recorded in the drill log. A removable portion of that sample's tag was removed from the sample tag book and placed into a sample bag inscribed with that number. The end of each sample interval was marked on the core with a china marker. The core was sawn in half with a core saw using a diamond blade with half of the core placed into the numbered bag with the sample tag, and the remaining core placed in the core box. Sample numbers and corresponding intervals were recorded. The drill core is currently stored with Technominex in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

10.3.3. Recovery

Core recovery was > 95% except for the first few metres of a hole or if major structure was intersected. The highly broken character of the core in these intervals, and the loss of core in some instances, means that the samples over these intervals may not be representative of the original bedrock structure. However, this type of problem does not appear to have occurred in intervals that are considered to be favourable for gold mineralization so impact on the testing of the economic potential of this property is considered to be minimal.

10.3.4. Discussion

The photos of the un-split core agree well with the stated .core recovery of > 95% except for the first few metres of a hole or a few major structures. The highly broken character of the core in these intervals, and the loss of core in some instances, means that the samples over these intervals may not be representative of the original bedrock structure. However, this type of problem does not appear to have occurred in intervals that returned the higher gold assays and are considered to be favourable for gold mineralization so impact on the testing of the economic potential of this property is considered to be minimal.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following description is from the report by Mai (2012). For all field geochemical samples collected, a sample description and the site location, obtained from a handheld GPS, were noted on a pre-numbered sampling booklet. Sample descriptions include lithology, structural measurements, mineralization and alteration. The sampling site was flagged and clearly marked in the field with the sample number for eventual future visits.

All rock and core samples were analysed by ALS Minerals and the sample preparation for the samples is the same regardless of the year that work was completed. Samples were dried as required, and crushed to 70% less than 2 mm or better using a jaw and/or roller crusher. The crushed sample was split using a riffle splitter and an approximately 250 g split was pulverized to 85% less than 75 microns or better using a ring and puck grinding mill. The pulverized splits of the samples were transported by ALS-Chemex to their facility in North Vancouver for analyses.

11.1 Bedrock Analysis

The following descriptions of analytical techniques were supplied by ALS Laboratories.

11.1.1. Analysis - 2011 Reconnaissance Samples

Analysed for gold used a fire assay – atomic absorption spectroscopy (AA) method, Au-AA24, with the following description was supplied by ALS-Chemex. A 50 g aliquot of pulverized sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. The upper and lower limits for gold by this method are 10.0 and 0.005 ppm respectively.

Any samples that exceeded the upper limits of the AU-AA24 method for the fire assay gold analyses were re-analysed using a gravimetric finish, Au-GRA21 method. A gravimetric finish involves the bead that is produced by fire assay fusion and cupelling being placed in dilute nitric acid which dissolves the silver and leaves a bead of gold. The gold bead is weighed, and this weight is then used to determine the original grade of the sample. The upper and lower limits for gold detection by this method are 10,000 and 5 ppm respectively.

Samples were also analysed for multiple elements using a 4 acid near total digestion method, ME-MS61. A 0.25 g aliquot of the sample is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. Dilute hydrochloric acid is then added to the residue and analyzed by ICP-AES. Following this process, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly and are then analyzed by ICP-MS. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Detection limits for this method are contained in Table C2 (Appendix C). A four acid digestion is able to dissolve most minerals; however, the term “near-total” is used as the sample matrix properties may dictate what elements are quantitatively extracted.

11.1.2. Analyses - 2012 field programs

Analyses for gold used the fire assay method, Au-AA24 and analyses for trace elements used the multi-element ME-MS61 method described in *Section 11.1.1. Analysis – 2011 Reconnaissance Samples*.

Any base metal analyses that returned above the upper limit for the ME-MS61 method was re-analysed using the Cu-OG62 method. This method involves a prepared sample being digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water is added for further digestion, and the sample is heated for an additional allotted time. The sample is cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 mL). The resulting solution is diluted to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by ICP-AES. The upper and lower limits for zinc by this method are 30 and 0.001% respectively. The upper and lower limits for copper by this method are 40 and 0.001% respectively.

11.1.3. Analysis – 2012 Trojan Drill Core

Analyses for gold used the fire assay method, Au-AA24 and analyses for trace elements used the multi-element ME-MS61 method described in *Section 11.1.1. Analysis – 2011 Reconnaissance Samples*.

Any samples that returned greater than the upper limit for their respective analytical method were re-analysed using the methods described in *Section 11.1.2. Analyses – 2012 field programs.*

11.2.1. Analysis – 2011 and 2012 Humus Survey

Samples were analysed for ultra-trace analysis, including Au, by ICP-MS at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. The samples were dried at 60°C to minimize loss of volatile elements. One hundred grams (100g) of the sample is then screened to -180 microns (-80 mesh). The samples went through an aqua regia partial digestion and were analyzed by ICP-MS for Au plus 36 additional elements (Charbonneau, 2012).

11.3 QA/QC PROGRAM

11.3.1. 2011 field program

For quality control, Lakeside Minerals submitted 2 standards and 1 blank with their 2011 field samples (Table 10). The gold assay result from sample 740249 returned 0.383 ppm which is significantly lower, 0.854 ppm, than certified value of 1.237 ppm +/- 0.054 ppm. According to Mai, 2011, this anomaly was not explained.

Table 10: QAQC Analytical Results from 2011 field program

			ALS Minerals Results			**Certified Values**		
Sample	Type	Reference	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
740249	Standard	OREAS 66A	**0.383**	122.5	18.8	**1.237**	121	18.9
740306	Standard	OREAS 15D	1.61	-	-	1.559	-	-

			ALS Minerals Results			Certified Values		
Sample	Type	Reference	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
740309	Blank	Blank	0.005	1.9	0.004			

11.3.2. 2012 field program

For the 2012 field program, a total of 20 blanks and 27 standards were submitted with the field samples for analyses. All of the submitted commercial standard samples were within 5% of the OREAS certified value, which is an acceptable confidence interval (Mai, 2012).

11.3.2. Drilling Program

Reference material was routinely inserted by Lakeside Minerals into the core sample sequence approximately every 25th sample. A total of 55 standards and 56 blanks were used.

The blank material consistently returned values below detection limits, 7 samples returned between 0.005 to 0.009 g/t Au, indicating no obvious contamination between samples and no obvious background variations in the analytical technique (Table 11).

Table 11: Summary of blanks from 2012 Drill program.

Drill hole	Sample Number	Assay (g/t Au)
LKTR-001	P027056	0.009
LKTR-001	P027059	0.007
LKTR-001	P027063	0.006
LKTR-001	P027081	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027085	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027093	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027107	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027135	0.006
LKTR-001	P027156	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027169	<0.005
LKTR-001	P027192	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027227	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027245	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027261	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027269	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027285	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027288	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027305	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027321	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027334	<0.005
LKTR-002	P027366	<0.005
LKTR-003	P027383	<0.005
LKTR-003	P027413	<0.005
LKTR-003	P027431	<0.005
LKTR-003	P027436	<0.005
LKTR-003	P027448	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027571	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027609	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027645	0.006
LKTR-004	P027665	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027685	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027715	0.005
LKTR-004	P027745	<0.005
LKTR-004	P027765	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027785	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027815	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027835	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027865	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027885	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027915	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027935	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027965	<0.005
LKTR-005	P027985	<0.005
LKTR-006	P028073	<0.005
LKTR-006	P028078	0.005
LKTR-006	P028084	<0.005
LKTR-006	P028116	<0.005
LKTR-006	P028152	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028278	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028296	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028317	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028347	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028367	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028393	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028415	<0.005
LKTR-007	P028435	<0.005

Table 12: Summary of standards from 2012 Drill program

Hole	Certificate	Sample	Assay (g/t Au)	Oreas Standard	Oreas Certified Value (g/t Au)	Percent Error
LKTR-001	VO12261965	P027025	1.55	15d	1.559	-0.58
LKTR-001	VO12261965	P027050	1.845	16a	1.81	1.93
LKTR-001	VO12261965	P027075	1.48	15d	1.559	-5.07
LKTR-001	VO12261965	P027100	1.83	16a	1.81	1.10
LKTR-001	VO12261966	P027125	1.6	15d	1.559	2.63
LKTR-001	VO12261966	P027150	1.84	16a	1.81	1.66
LKTR-002	VO12264007	P027200	1.83	16a	1.81	1.10
LKTR-002	VO12264007	P027225	1.615	15d	1.559	3.59
LKTR-002	VO12265914	P027250	2.62	19a	5.49	-52.28
LKTR-002	VO12265914	P027275	1.575	15d	1.559	1.03
LKTR-002	VO12265914	P027300	5.73	19a	5.49	4.37
LKTR-002	VO12264007	P027325	5.97	19a	5.49	8.74
LKTR-002	VO12265914	P027350	0.832	50c	0.836	-0.48
LKTR-003	VO12268100	P027375	5.44	19a	5.49	-0.91
LKTR-003	VO12268100	P027400	0.854	50c	0.836	2.15
LKTR-003	VO12267319	P027425	5.85	19a	5.49	6.56
LKTR-003	VO12267319	P027450	0.867	50c	0.836	3.71
LKTR-003	VO12267319	P027475	1.245	66a	1.237	0.65
LKTR-003	VO12268100	P027500	0.855	50c	0.836	2.27
LKTR-003	VO12268100	P027525	1.29	66a	1.237	4.28
LKTR-003	VO12268100	P027550	0.66	50c	0.836	-21.05
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027575	1.305	66a	1.237	5.50
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027600	1.945	68a	1.81	7.46
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027625	9.35	62c	8.79	6.37
LKTR-004	VO12269266	P027650	4.06	68a	3.89	4.37
LKTR-004	VO12269266	P027675	9.12	62c	8.79	3.75
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027700	9	62c	8.79	2.39
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027725	3.13	68a	3.89	-19.54
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027750	8.47	62c	8.79	-3.64
LKTR-004	VO12269197	P027775	3.94	68a	3.89	1.29
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027800	8.98	62c	8.79	2.16
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027825	3.93	68a	3.89	1.03
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027850	3.53	18c	3.52	0.28
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027875	1.565	15d	1.559	0.38
LKTR-005	VO12273769	P027900	0.318	15f	0.334	-4.79
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027925	>10.0	62d	10.5	
LKTR-005	VO12273769	P027950	1.56	15d	1.559	0.06
LKTR-005	VO12273980	P027975	0.33	15f	0.334	-1.20
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028000	1.575	15d	1.559	1.03

Hole	Certificate	Sample	Assay (g/t Au)	Oreas Standard	Oreas Certified Value (g/t Au)	Percent Error
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028025	0.337	15f	0.334	0.90
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028050	9.68	62d	10.5	-7.81
LKTR-006	VO12278884	P028075	1.43	15d	1.559	-8.27
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028100	0.341	15f	0.334	2.10
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028125	8.21	62d	10.5	-21.81
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028150	1.48	15d	1.559	-5.07
LKTR-006	VO12280695	P028175	0.325	15f	0.334	-2.69
LKTR-006	VO12279819	P028200	10.3	62d	10.5	-1.90
LKTR-007	VO12281872	P028225	10.6	62d	10.5	0.95
LKTR-007	VO12281872	P028250	1.575	15d	1.559	1.03
LKTR-007	VO12281872	P028275	0.336	15f	0.334	0.60
LKTR-007	VO12281872	P028300	10.05	62d	10.5	-4.29
LKTR-007	VO12281872	P028325	1.575	15d	1.559	1.03
LKTR-007	VO12281871	P028350	0.329	15f	0.334	-1.50
LKTR-007	VO12281873	P028375	9.61	62d	10.5	
LKTR-007	VO12281873	P028400	1.585	15d	1.559	1.67
LKTR-007	VO12281873	P028450	9.61	62d	10.5	-8.48

11.4 Discussion

Errors for the standards were less than 5% for most of the standards indicating a good level of precision, which combined with the range of accepted values within the standard material submitted with the diamond drill program, provided a good test for the range in gold values returned for the gold mineralization in the Trojan Block (Table 12).

There were 4 samples with greater than 20% errors and 10 samples with between 5 and 10% error. The 4 samples span a range in gold values, and appear to be bounded within the laboratory batches by samples with generally less than 0.03 g/t Au. The 10 samples also span a range of gold values but are generally mixed within samples with more variable gold assays. A reason for these errors is not readily apparent and may indicate a laboratory problem or an error in recording the appropriate standard name. The fact that only 14 of 56 samples had errors greater than 5% suggest that there is no consistent problem with the analyses and not unreasonable in a set of 1,452 samples.

An examination of the internal laboratory standards used by ALS for each of the batches for the 2012 drill program indicate a good level of precision for materials spanning a range of gold abundances. Although not an independent test of the analytical techniques, these internal standards are useful indicators of the precision of the analyses in a grassroot level exploration program.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Analytical results for all assays greater than 0.500 ppm Au were compared against the signed digital laboratory certificates. The assay results matched the results used in the field sample tables, humus sample tables, drill logs, drill sections, channel maps, and tables of results. In addition, the received sample weights compared well with the length of the core interval from the drill logs and the sample lengths in the channels.

In October 2014, the author visited the property to verify grab, channel and soil sample results from the Trojan area. The author also visited the Freegold area and an area south of the Freegold which had historical very anomalous humus and B-horizon soil samples.

Assay results for the 2014 samples collected from the channel samples in trench 3 are comparable to assay results reported from the 2012 program. Samples from Lakeside's 2012 channel samples and returned the following values, Table 11.

Table 13: 2014 Field Data Verification Samples

	2014 Data Verification Samples		*2012 Lakeside samples*			
Area	**2014 Sample**	**Au (ppm)**	**Original Sample**	**Type**	**Length (m)**	**Au (ppm)**
Trojan	TH467	0.197	281467	Channel	1.05	2.110
	TH471	6.42	281471	Channel	0.97	8.530
	TH472	15.25	281472	Channel	1.03	10.150
	TH475	1.39	281475	Channel	0.38 +0.69	1.505
Freegold	FG3	0.003				
	FGS-1	0.009				
	FGS-2	0.026				
	FGS-3	0.367				
	FGS-4	5.74				
Humus	H13oc	<0.001				

The samples collected from the Freegold occurrence were collected from the waste pile of the historical exploration shaft to assist in characterizing the nature of the lithologies hosting gold mineralization. The sheared and moderately to strongly carbonatized mafic volcanic rock and the fuchsitic schist hosting quartz veins and veinlets and trace to 3% sulphides returned background values in gold (samples FGS-1, -2). A 10 cm wide massive white quartz vein with chloritic shear margins and trace sulphides returned 0.36 g/t Au. The best result was from a white quartz vein with iron carbonate and chlorite along fine fractures that returned 5.74 g/t Au.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral process or metallurgical testing has been carried out to date.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource estimates for the property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserve estimates for the property.

16.0 MINING METHODS
This section is not applicable at the present time.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE
This section is not applicable at the present time.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS
This section is not applicable at the present time.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS
This section is not applicable at the present time.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT
This section is not applicable at the present time.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS
This section is not applicable at the present time.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
This section is not applicable at the present time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES
There are a number of mineral occurrences located on properties to the west of the Launay Property but these occurrences appears to be hosted by lithologies classified as being part of the Hunter Mine Group and are situated on the west side of the Macamic fault. Also, Royal Nickel Corp's Dumont property is located north of the eastern portion of Lakeside's claim block. This property hosts a nickel sulphide deposit with contains approximately 6.9 billion pounds of nickel in proven and probably reserve categories. As Lakeside is not currently exploring for nickel, this property is of little relevance.

Melkior Resources Launay-Privat Property is located immediately adjacent to the north-central portion of the Lakeside Minerals Launay Property, in the area of the Rochette Occurrence. Most of the Melkior property is underlain by intrusive rocks of the Taschereau pluton, also referred to as the Launay-Privat batholith (Beauregard et al., 2006). Gold mineralization occurs within the batholith, primarily in three occurrences referred to as the Principal Zone, Zone 75 and Zone 53 located 4.2, 4.8, and 4.3 km northwest to north of the Rochette occurrence. There are two styles of mineralization, the "Vein Type" consisting of

quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and veinlets hosted by shear zones, breccia zones, and fracture zones found in the Principal and Zone 53 and the "Disseminated Type" comprised of disseminated auriferous pyrite in massive plagioclase-rich intrusive found in Zone 75. Mineralization consists of pyrite, molybdenite and minor chalcopyrite with occasionally local visible gold. The north-trending Principal Zone has been traced for 152 m with an average width of 23 m and has returned drill intersections of up to 5.09 g/t Au over 9.42m and 3.37 g/t Au over 6.86m. The Zone 75 has a historical probable resource of 252,000 tonnes grading 4.01 g/t Au and possible resources of 289,000 tonnes grading 3.94 g/t Au. Descriptions of the mineralization are consistent with the classification of this mineralization as part of the broad spectrum of environments that host greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit type (Dubé and Gosselin 2007). However, the fact that this mineralization is hosted by north-trending shears within a felsic batholith is in contrast to the mineralization within northwest-trending shears hosted by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks on the Lakeside Launay property. This information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of the current technical report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information is necessary.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There are a total of eleven gold occurrences on the Launay Property, and most of these occurrences appear to be associated with a southeast-trending splay of the northwest-trending, regional Macamic fault zone. The structure that hosts many of the gold occurrences on the Property may originate in the area of the Bazin Lake East occurrence and extend eastward to the Labreteche. The character of the mineralization in all of these occurrences is similar suggesting that the gold was deposited as part of a larger regional mineralizing event and that there may be additional gold mineralization in the areas between occurrences where historical exploration has been hindered by the lack of bedrock exposure. The data for the occurrences also suggests that the mineralization at each of these occurrences is still open along strike and down dip, presenting a number of exploration targets.

There are four occurrences that are not associated with the southeast splay, and include the Lake Chavigny-West, Indice 88-04, Tousim-9101, and Rochette. The Lake Chavigny-West and Indice 88-04 appear to be associated with the main portion of the Macamic fault but the character of the mineralization would appear to be similar to the mineralization at Bazin Lake East and the other gold occurrence. Tousim-9101, although associated with the Macamic fault, is hosted by a small granodiorite body and the gold is associated with disseminated sulphides. The Rochette occurrence appears to be associated with a separate structure possibly replaced to the emplacement of the Taschereau pluton to the north.

The location of the mineral occurrences within a splay of the Macamic fault would correlate with a common observation in the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposit model, that generally gold mineralization is associated with second- and third-order shear zone commonly located within 5 km of the first order fault. All of these occurrences have the potential to host additional gold mineralization and would benefit from combined mapping and trenching programs.

Exploration has been mainly concentrated on the immediate area of the mineral occurrences, usually attempting to understand the nature of the gold mineralization by diamond drilling only. The historical results of these drill programs generally returned some good gold intersections but have problems

displaying continuity of mineralization. Completion of geological mapping programs with follow-up trenching programs will generate an important resource of lithologic, alteration, and structural data that would greatly increase the chances of success on future exploration programs. A comprehensive compilation of historical diamond drill data should also be completed to aid in the interpretation of controls on the mineralization which would assist in future exploration programs.

Riviere Labreteche Occurrence

Mineralization on the Labreteche occurrence has been traced for up to 365 m within a shear zone that is up to 46 m wide. Historical diamond drilling intersected 5.5 g / t Au over 0.4 m in LR-85-02, and 1.4 g / t Au over 1.0 m in LR85-08 (GM 42663) but the holes are less than 120 m in length and limited to an approximately 200 m strike length. Sampling by Lakeside Minerals in 2011 returned between 0.007 and 12.55 g/t Au from a combination of 17 grab and channel samples. There is potential to extend the known mineralization along strike and down dip.

Freegold Occurrence

The Freegold occurrence is located approximately 5 km west of the Labreteche occurrence along the same easterly trending structure. Historical diamond drilling has been limited to an approximately 300 m strike length in the immediate area of the historical exploration shaft. The drill holes are generally less than 100 m in length. Drill intersections including 2.67 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 3.36 g/t Au over 1.5 m in 2010 (GM 65396) but have been difficult to correlate. There is shallowly buried bedrock in the area of the shaft that could be easily exposed proving information on the structural and alteration controls on mineralization. The structure from the Freegold to the Labreteche has seen limited exploration.

Freegold South Occurrence

Located approximately 1.5 km northwest of the Freegold occurrence, the Freegold South occurrence is also hosted by the east-trending splay of the Macamic fault. There are only 17 drill holes within 200 m of the historical exploration shaft which are up to 210 m in length. Mineralized intersections include 34.30 g/t Au over 0.97 m in hole 3, 1.90 g / t Au over 1.22 m in hole 16, and 4.3 g / t Au over 1.03 m in L-88-01 (GM 00470, GM 46583). As with most of the other occurrences on the property, correlation of the intersections between holes has been difficult. In 2014, six samples were collected from this occurrence but the generally low gold values are not considered to reflect the gold mineralization. The structure between the Freegold South and Freegold occurrence has seen limited exploration.

Privat Block Occurrence

The Privat occurrence is located approximately 3.2 km west of the Freegold South occurrence along an east-trending structure. Gold mineralization is associated with a 360 m long and 23 m wide shear tested by a total of 12 holes. Grab sampling by Lakeside in 2011 returned assays of up to 0.988 g/t Au from a quartz vein with minor sulphides and ankerite. Exploration between the Privat occurrence and the Freegold South has been limited.

Trojan Block

The Trojan Block encompasses the Bazin Lake East, Genest Lake West, and Rising Sun occurrences, with the Bazin Lake East occurrence being the focus of recent exploration activity by Lakeside Minerals. Mineralization at the Bazin Lake East occurrence is associated with a carbonate altered, 294^{o}, 74^{o} dipping shear hosting quartz -tourmaline veinlets containing pyrite and gold. Although tested by a total of 66

historical diamond drill holes totalling 11,934m, over a strike length of approximately 700 m, this mineralization appears to be open both along strike and down dip. Drill hole intersections include 12.8 g/t Au 1.7 g / t Ag over 1.5 m in PL85-06, 15.09 g/t Au over 1.37 m in PL85-9A, 29.00 g/t Au over 1.5 m in LKTR-005, and 4.82 g/t Au over 1.6 m in LKTR-004. Some areas of outcrop are only shallowly buried and the historical trenches have not been cleared and re-opened. Due to the complexity of the alteration and veining, this area would benefit from a trenching and stripping program combined with a three-dimensional interpretation of the drill holes.

Located 1.5 km southeast of the Bazin Lake East occurrence, the Genest Lake West occurrence is associated with a 10 m wide shear zone exposed along strike for over 50 meters. The character of the mineralization is similar to the Bazin Lake East occurrence but there has been only 2 to 3 holes drilled in the gap between the two occurrences. Gold mineralization has been intersected in a number of the 17 drill holes have been completed in the area of the occurrence, and including 2.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m in PL-85-09, 15 g/t Au and 14.8 g/t Ag over 1.4 m in PL-85-09A, and 2.2 g/t Au over 2 m in PR-94-06 (GM 43388, GM 53178).

The Rising Sun occurrence is situated about 950 m east of the Bazin lake East occurrence and slightly north of the southeast-trending structure that extends to the Labreteche occurrence. Descriptions of the Macamic fault indicate that the fault zone is broad, and this occurrence is likely within the same structure as the mineralization and host rocks appear to have many of the same characteristics as the Bazin Lake East and Genest Lake West occurrences.

Lake Chavigny-West

The Lake Chavigny occurrence, located approximately 3.9 km northwest of the Bazin Lake occurrence, appears to be within the Macamic fault. Although within the fault, the character of the gold mineralization and host rocks resembles those of the Bazin Lake occurrence. Mineralization has been tested to a limited degree with only 4 drill holes in the immediate area of the occurrence with the best intersection being 4.11 g/t Au over 0.76 m in hole 3 (GM 13265).

Indice 88-04

Located 5 km northwest of the Bazin Lake East occurrence, the Indice 88-04 occurrence is comprised of a series of small quartz-chlorite-tourmaline lenticular veinlets hosting sulphides in altered mafic schist. Exploration in around this occurrence is limited to only 7 historical diamond drill holes with the best intersections being 1.2 g / t Au over 0.6 m in PA-88-04 (GM 48130), and 1.06 g / t Au over 0.3 m in PC1-94-12 (GM 53098).

Tousim-9101

The Tousim 9101 occurrence extends the mineralization on the property for approximately 8 km to the northwest of the Bazin Lake occurrence. This occurrence differs from the other on the property as it consists of disseminated pyrite hosted by an altered shear in granodiorite. The origin of this small granodiorite is not known and it could be either a separate intrusion or it may be a fault block of the Taschereau pluton to the north. Drill intersections include 10.08 g/t Au over 0.3 m in PB1-94-07 and 4.11 g/t Au over 0.8 m in PA2-94-04 (GM 53098), and 3.6 g/t Au over 0.7 m PB1-91-04 (GM 51708). Although the granodiorite is not large, the position of this intrusion within the Macamic fault zone

suggests that the gold mineralization was formed by the same event as the other gold occurrences on the property.

Rochette Occurrence

The Rochette gold occurrence is located approximately 7 km east of the Bazin Lake East occurrence and 3.4 km north of the Freegold occurrence. Although located near the Taschereau pluton, gold mineralization is associated a quartz vein parallel to a quartz porphyry dyke that cuts mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks comparable to the character of mineralization in a number of the other gold occurrence on the property. Historical drilling is mainly restricted to a 130 m long area where a number of holes intersected gold mineralization, including 416.60 g/t Au over 0.71 m in hole 2, 4.8 g/t Au over 0.9 m in hole 21, and 3.4 g/t Au over 1.2 m in hole 21 (GM 00142-A). Sampling by Lakeside Minerals in 2011 returned between 0.005 and 27.7 g/t Au from 11 grab samples. Mineralization has not been fully tested and remains open along strike and down dip.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration has been mainly concentrated on the immediate area of the mineral occurrences, usually attempting to understand the nature of the gold mineralization by diamond drilling. The historical results of these drill programs generally returned some good gold intersections but there have been problems defining continuity of mineralization. The information gained from geological mapping programs with follow-up trenching programs would generate an important resource of lithologic, alteration, and structural data that would greatly increase the chances of success on future exploration programs. A comprehensive compilation of historical diamond drill data should also be completed to aid in the interpretation of controls on the mineralization which would assist in future exploration programs. It is recommended that the following exploration programs are completed:

1) The areas in and around the Freegold – Freegold South, Labreteche and Privat occurrences should be undergo systematic programs of geological mapping, sampling and prospecting.
2) A program of soil geochemistry should be completed over the same areas, with the results of the geological mapping being used to guide the positioning and type of sampling program appropriate for the soil and vegetation type in each area.
3) The result of the mapping and soil sampling programs should be used to guide the selection of areas to trench, both known areas of mineralization and to test potential strike extensions.

The completion of these three programs should assist in the delineation of targets suitable for testing by diamond drilling.

Table 14: Proposed exploration budget

Recommended Program	**Quantity**	**Estimated Cost**
Soil geochemistry	1,000 samples	$50,000.00
Mapping	3 occurrences	$72,000.00
Trenching/Channel Sampling	30 days	$55,000.00
Drill hole compilation and 3D interpretation		$25,000.00
Contingency (15%)		$23,000.00
Total:		**$225,000.00**

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28.0 STATEMENT OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Thomas R. Hart do hereby certify that:

1) I reside at 2404 Algonquin Road, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5V1,

2) I graduated with an H.B.Sc. (Geology) degree in 1980 from the University of Western Ontario, and with a M.Sc. (Geology) degree in 1984 from the University of Toronto.

3) I have been practicing my profession in Canada since 1984, as an exploration geologist (an employee and independent consultant) on lode gold and base metal projects with exploration/mining companies in Canada at both a grass roots and advanced exploration stage, and as a mapping geologist with the Ontario Geological Survey.

4) I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, the Society of Economic Geologists, and the Geological Association of Canada.

5) I have been issued a Special Authorization to practice geoscience in Quebec #303 by L'Ordre des géologues du Québec

6) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association(as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7) I have prepared this report titled 'Technical Report on the Launay Property, Privat, Launay, and Manneville townships, Québec; 32D/09 and 32D/10; 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT for Lakeside Minerals Inc. dated November 13, 2014.

8) I had no prior involvement with the Property, and this report is based on a property visit and collection of grab samples to verify the sampling results in trench 3 of the Bazin Lake East occurrence (Trojan block) and sampling of the Freegold occurrence completed from October 1 to 4 2014.

9) I have not earned the majority of my income during the preceding three years from Lakeside Minerals Inc., or any associated or any affiliated companies.

10) I do not own, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties or securities of Lakeside Minerals Inc., or any associated or affiliated companies.

11) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 3.5 of the Companion Policy of National Instrument 43-101.

12) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared this report in compliance with the Instrument and Form; as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading, and I am not aware of any material fact or material change with regard to the Property that would make the report misleading.

Signed and sealed this 13th day of November, 2014 in the City of Sudbury, Ontario

{signed and sealed}

Thomas R. Hart, M.Sc., P.Geo.